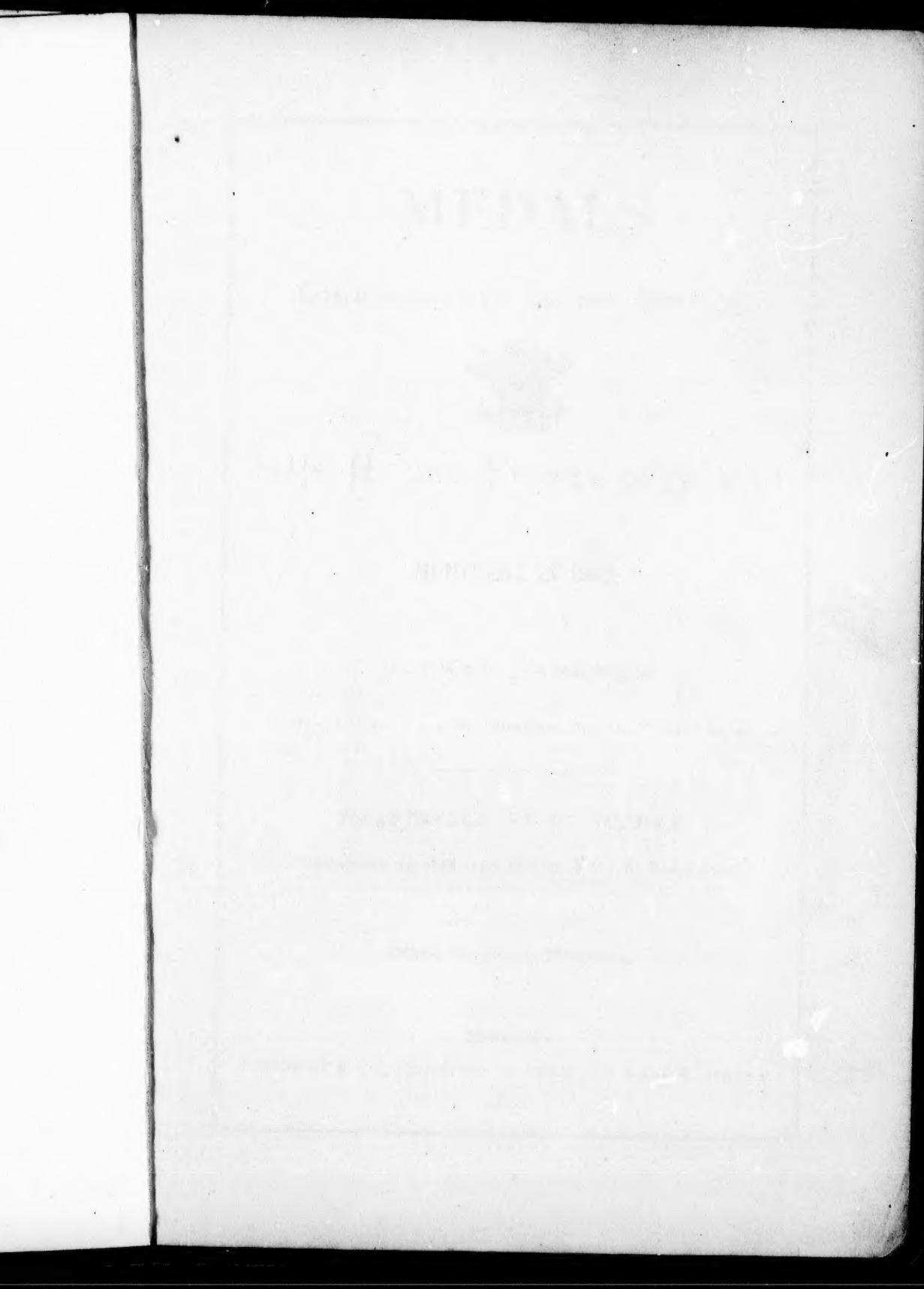
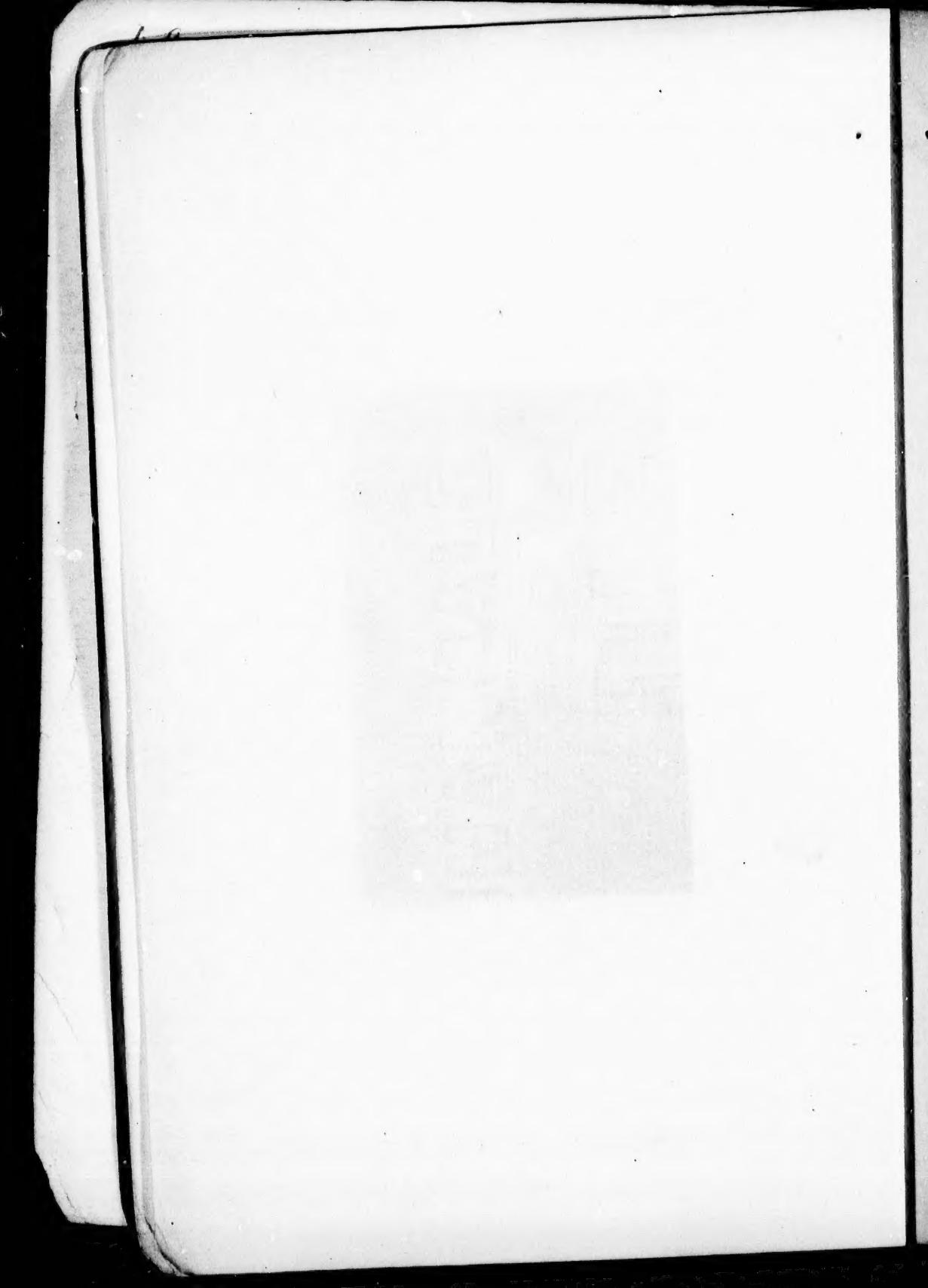




9054





# MEDALS

COMMEMORATIVE OF THE VISIT OF



H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES

TO

MONTRÉAL IN 1860,

BY

ALFRED SANDHAM,

AUTHOR OF "COINS OF CANADA," "MONTRÉAL, PAST AND PRESENT," &c., &c.

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ILLUSTRATED BY W. NOTMAN,

PHOTOGRAPHER TO H.M. THE QUEEN, & H.R.H. NAPOLEON III.

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*Printed for Private Circulation.*

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Montreal:

J. STARKE & CO., PRINTERS, ST. FRANCOIS XAVIER STREET.

1871.

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CJ 1866. S2M

Author's Memo.

re "Prince of Wales Medals."

7 full page photos of medals and  
portraits of the prince, all by W. Notman  
of Montreal. "For private circulation  
only."

Only 50 copies printed. 1871.

"Alf. Sandham."

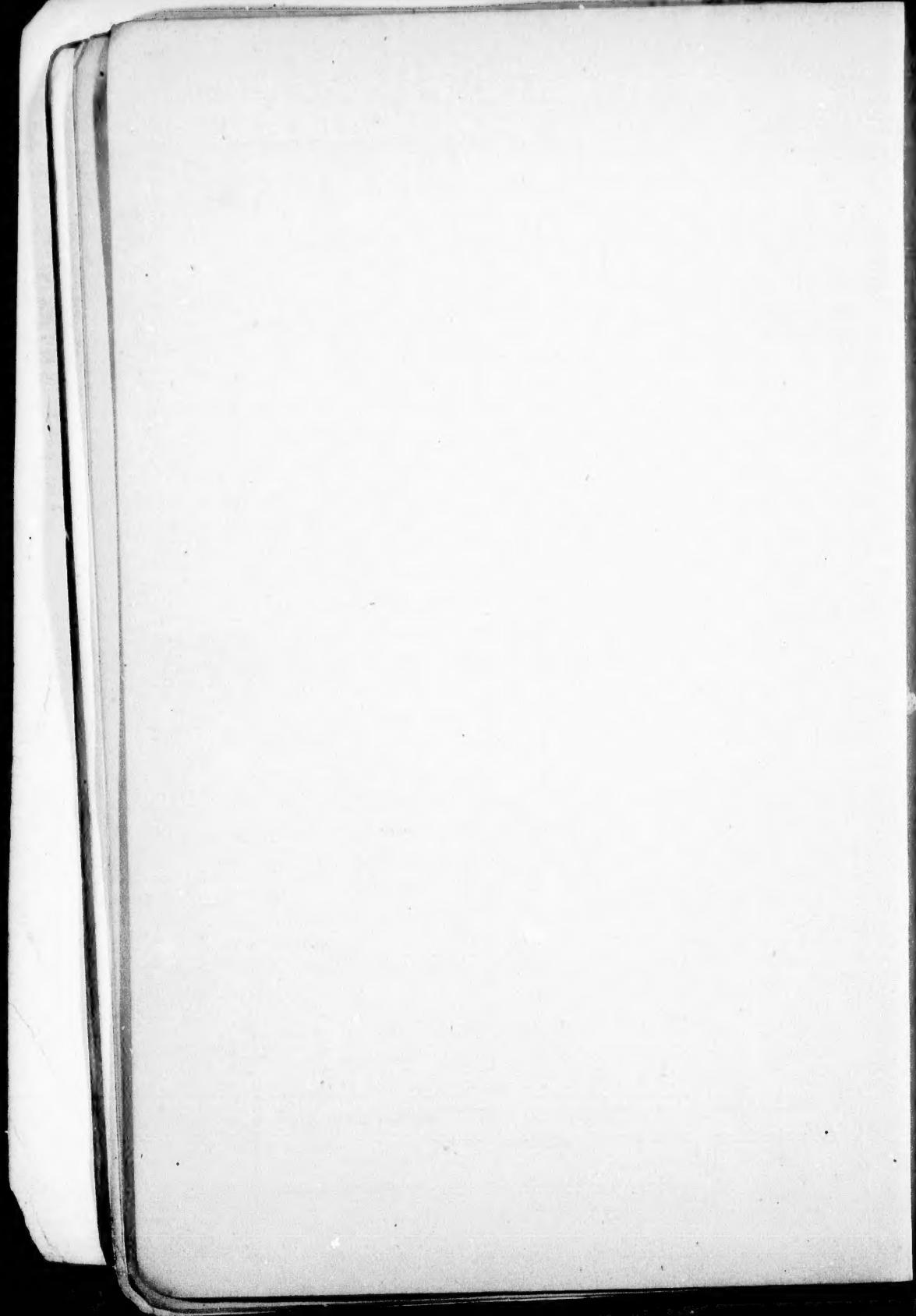
metheon

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Reference

DEDICATED  
BY  
SPECIAL PERMISSION  
TO  
HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS  
PRINCE ARTHUR.

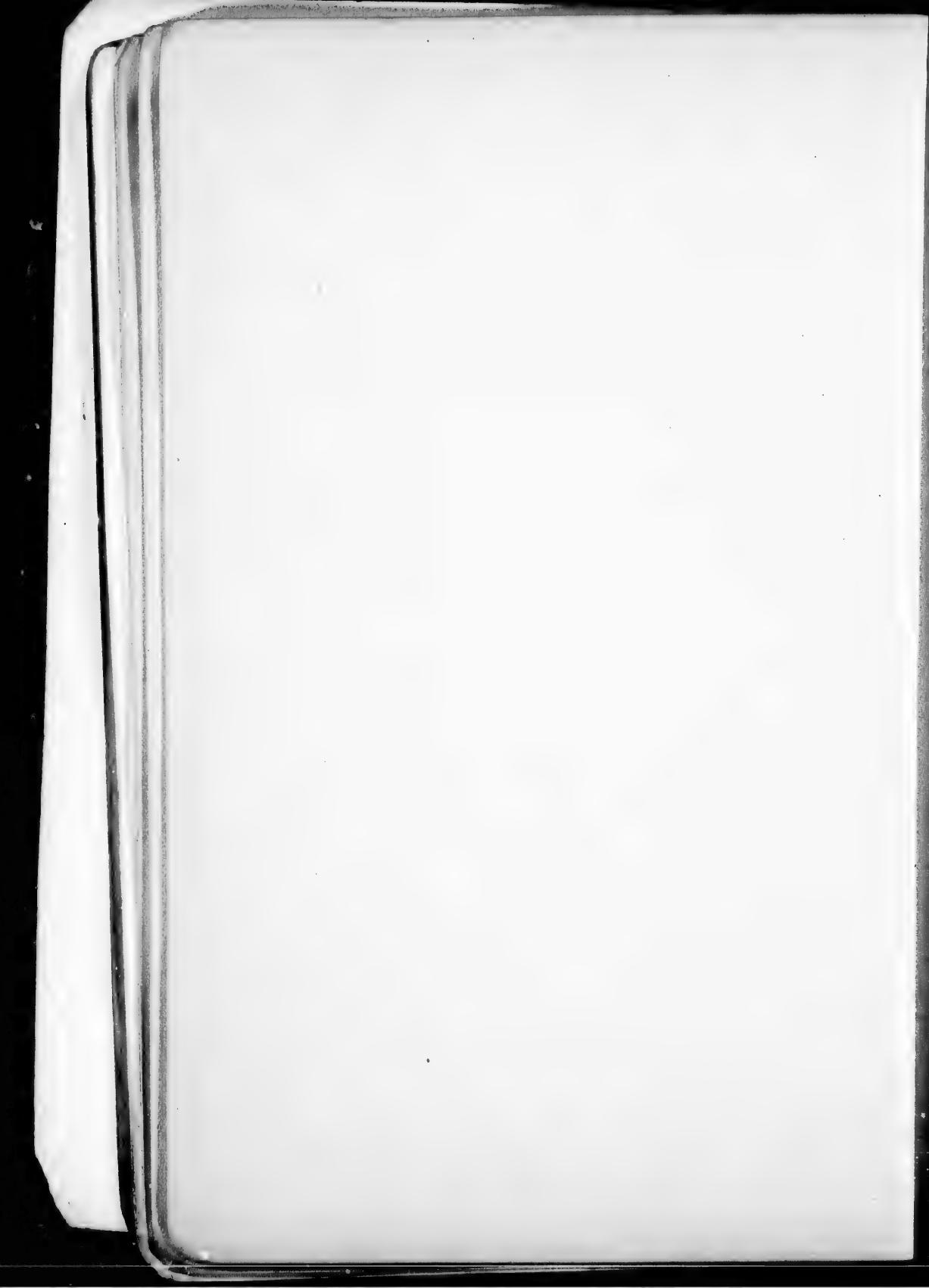
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## PREFACE.

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While engaged in compiling my work upon the "Coins, Tokens, &c., of Canada," I could not but remark the number and beauty of the Medals struck for various Societies in Canada, to commemorate important public events. Montreal is foremost in possession of these Bronze mementoes, having no less than 20 Medals, (with different varieties.) To have given anything like correct facsimiles of those Medals would have added greatly to the cost of the work referred to, and placed it beyond the reach of many. I therefore contented myself with describing fully the different varieties, (with exception of one or two since discovered,) and in some instances furnished an illustration. Feeling desirous of offering my numismatic friends in America and England some more extended remarks upon, and reliable representations of our Canadian Medals, I determined, as time and circumstances might permit, to publish, at intervals, pamphlets accompanied by facsimiles of one or more of those Medals. The number now presented is the first of the series, and the visit of His Royal Highness, Prince Arthur, suggested to my mind the idea of devoting this first issue to the Medals commemorative of his Royal Brother's visit in 1860. I have spared no pains in securing reliable information, and in this connection I would return my sincere thanks to those who kindly aided me—particularly so to Hon. P. J. O. Cheauveau, Minister of Education, and Professor J. W. Dawson, L.L.D., of McGill College, for permission granted to make extracts from records under their control.



PREFACE.

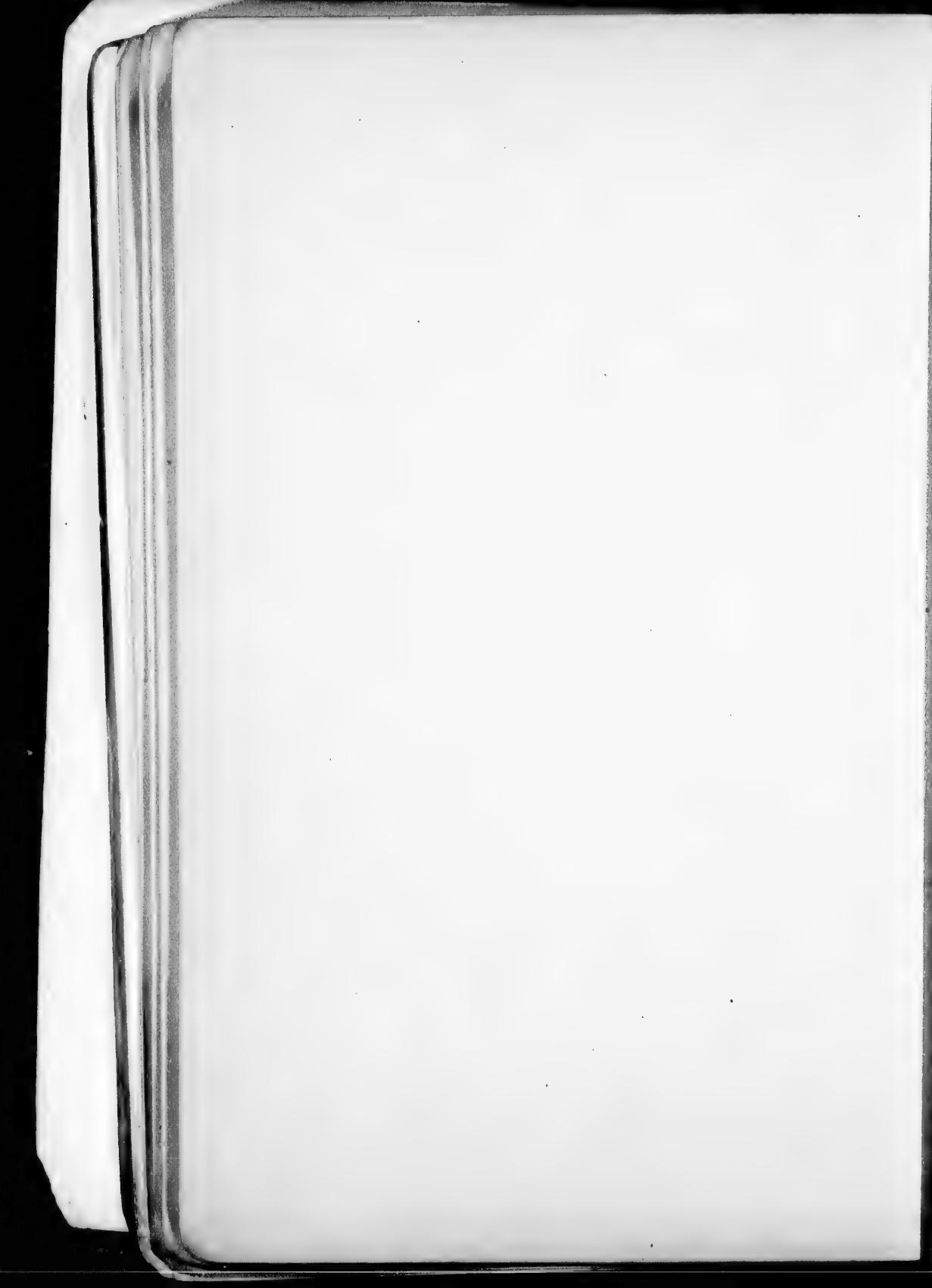
To impart value to such a publication as the present, it becomes absolutely necessary that the illustrations should be perfect representations of the Medals described. To insure such accuracy, I have chosen Photography as the most reliable mode, and the name of the artist to whom this part of the work has been intrusted, is of itself a sufficient guarantee for its excellence, leaving further commendation on my part quite unnecessary.

The portrait of the Prince, which forms the frontispiece, is a copy from a photograph taken about the time of his visit to Canada. In it, he is represented wearing the uniform of a Colonel of the 100th, or Royal Canadian Regiment. In this uniform he appeared on all occasions of military display during his tour of the Provinces, and I have chosen this portrait in preference to those of later date, as more closely preserving the likeness depicted on the Medals.

In conclusion, I would ask from my friends any information of which they may be possessed, respecting Canadian Medals, or Coins. In return, I will combine with the information thus received, my own personal research, and then endeavour to furnish younger or more inexperienced numismatists with the result.

ALFRED SANDHAM.

MONTREAL, 1871.



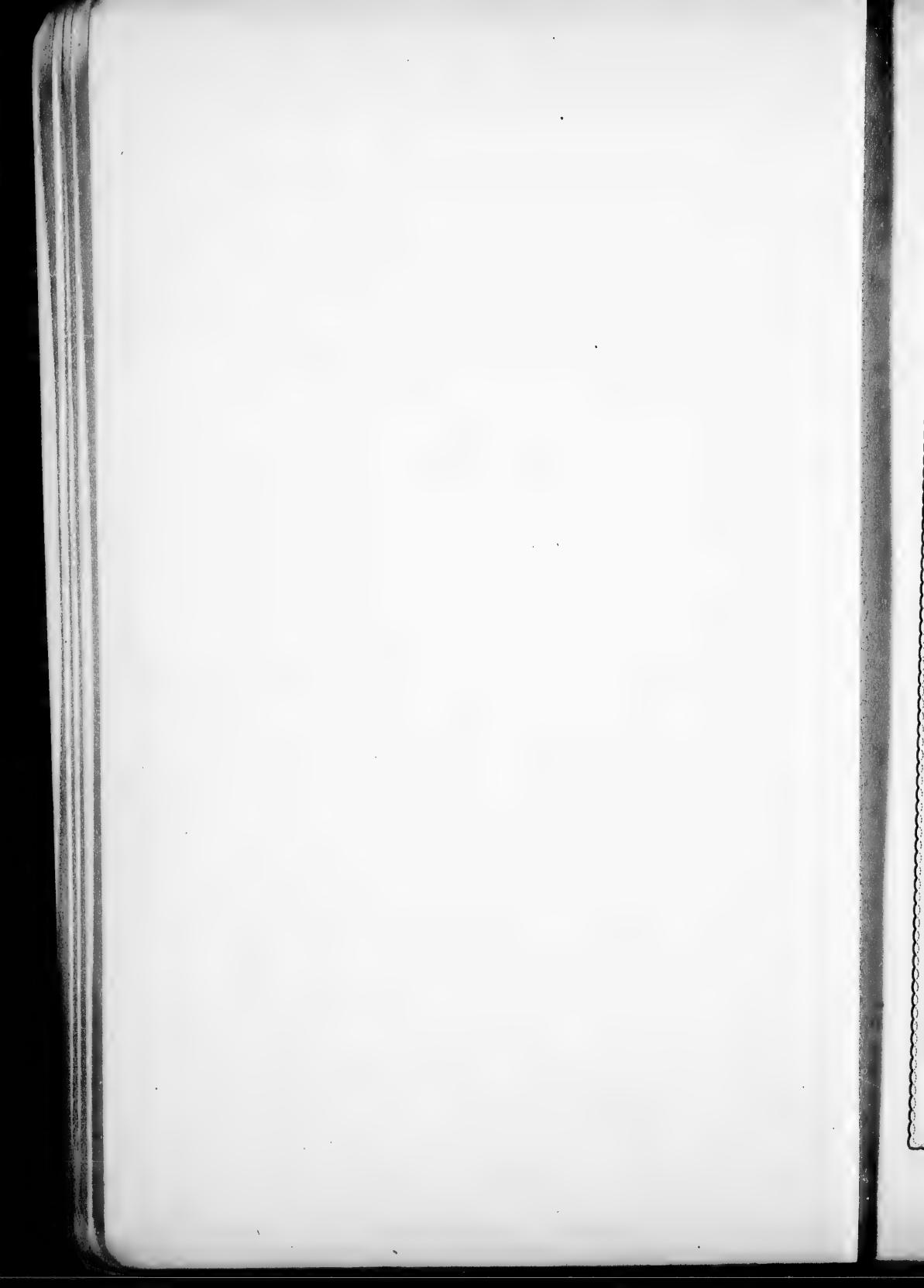
## HISTORICAL REVIEW.

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After the conquest of Great Britain by the Saxons, a remnant of the ancient British people escaped to Wales, where they were long governed by monarchs with the title of Princes. A division of the Royal dignity arising between several sons, led to quarrels, and, as usual, the interference of foreigners—in this case of the English. At length the chief authority became settled for a period in a chieftain named Llewellyn, who, for some time, reigned under the patronage, and as the instrument of Edward 1st. The time arrived when Edward, however, wished to exercise his real power more directly. A pretext of quarrel, and an invasion followed, and the Welsh were conquered.

The Welshmen are reported to have longed for a native Prince as vicegerent of the Royal conqueror, and when the Queen of England gave birth to a Prince in Caernarvon Castle, they speedily learned why a visit had been made to that place.

The King was at Rhudlan Castle when the announcement was made to him, and he immediately repaired to Caernarvon and proceeded to carry out the plan previously arranged. He had received assurances that the Welsh would willingly submit to a Prince born within the country, of blameless life, and free from prejudices; he therefore proceeded to the Queen's chamber, and, taking the infant Prince in his arms, brought him to the Welsh chieftains, and claimed their allegiance, according to promise. Such is a brief sketch of the origin of the title. The first Prince was known as Edward of Caernarvon.



#### HISTORICAL REVIEW.

It is unnecessary for me to attempt furnishing anything worthy the name of a biography of the present bearer of the title. I shall merely say that His Royal Highness, Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, Duke of Saxony, Prince of Saxe Cobourg, Gotha, Duke of Cornwall and Rothsay, Earl of Chester, Carrick and Dublin, Baron Renfrew, and Lord of the Isles, K. G., &c., and Heir apparent to the throne of England, was born at Buckingham Palace, on the 9th of November, 1841. The titles are derived partly by inheritance, and partly by creation. The Scottish titles of the Prince are derived from Robert the Third, in whose reign they were vested in the Heir apparent of the crown of Scotland for ever. On the 10th of September, 1849, Her Majesty granted to her son and heir, and to his heirs for ever, the dignity of Earl of Dublin, of the United Kingdom, in memory of her visit to that portion of her dominions.

The education of the Prince of Wales was at first conducted under the immediate care of his royal mother. In the languages, classics, natural philosophy, mathematics and other branches of study, he was assisted by private tutors, selected expressly on account of their qualification and ability to convey instruction. When the age of Albert Edward became such as to require the immediate care of a Tutor, Mr. Gibbs was appointed to that post of high confidence.

At the age of 17, on the 9th November, 1858, he was appointed Colonel in the army, and by letters patent was fully empowered to enter upon, and exercise all the privileges belonging to his position as Prince of Wales. Having thus fairly entered upon the duties of manhood, he determined upon pursuing his studies, for a time, at Rome. As he proceeded to Italy, he passed through Shornecliffe, near Folkestone, where he performed the first public act of his life, by presenting colors to the 100th or Prince of Wales Royal Canadian Regiment of Foot, then stationed



#### HISTORICAL REVIEW.

at that place. The Prince returned to England on June 25th, 1859.

For many years there had been a growing desire on the part of Her Majesty's subjects in Canada, to have an opportunity of seeing their Sovereign, or at least some representative, who should be so in more than an official sense. At length the completion of the Bridge intended to be called after Her Majesty, seemed to present the proper occasion for a visit, and on the 14th of May, 1859, an Address was voted by both Houses of Parliament, informing Her Majesty of the approaching completion of the stupendous work which the colony had undertaken to erect over the St. Lawrence, and humbly praying that Her Majesty (or if not Her Majesty, some other member of the Royal family) would be pleased to visit Canada and to inaugurate it, when finished. The Address was carried to England and placed at the foot of the Throne, by Hon. H. Smith, Speaker of the Legislative Assembly. In answer, Her Majesty was graciously pleased to say that it was impossible for her personally to comply with the wishes of her Canadian subjects, but that the Prince of Wales would come to Canada as her representative.

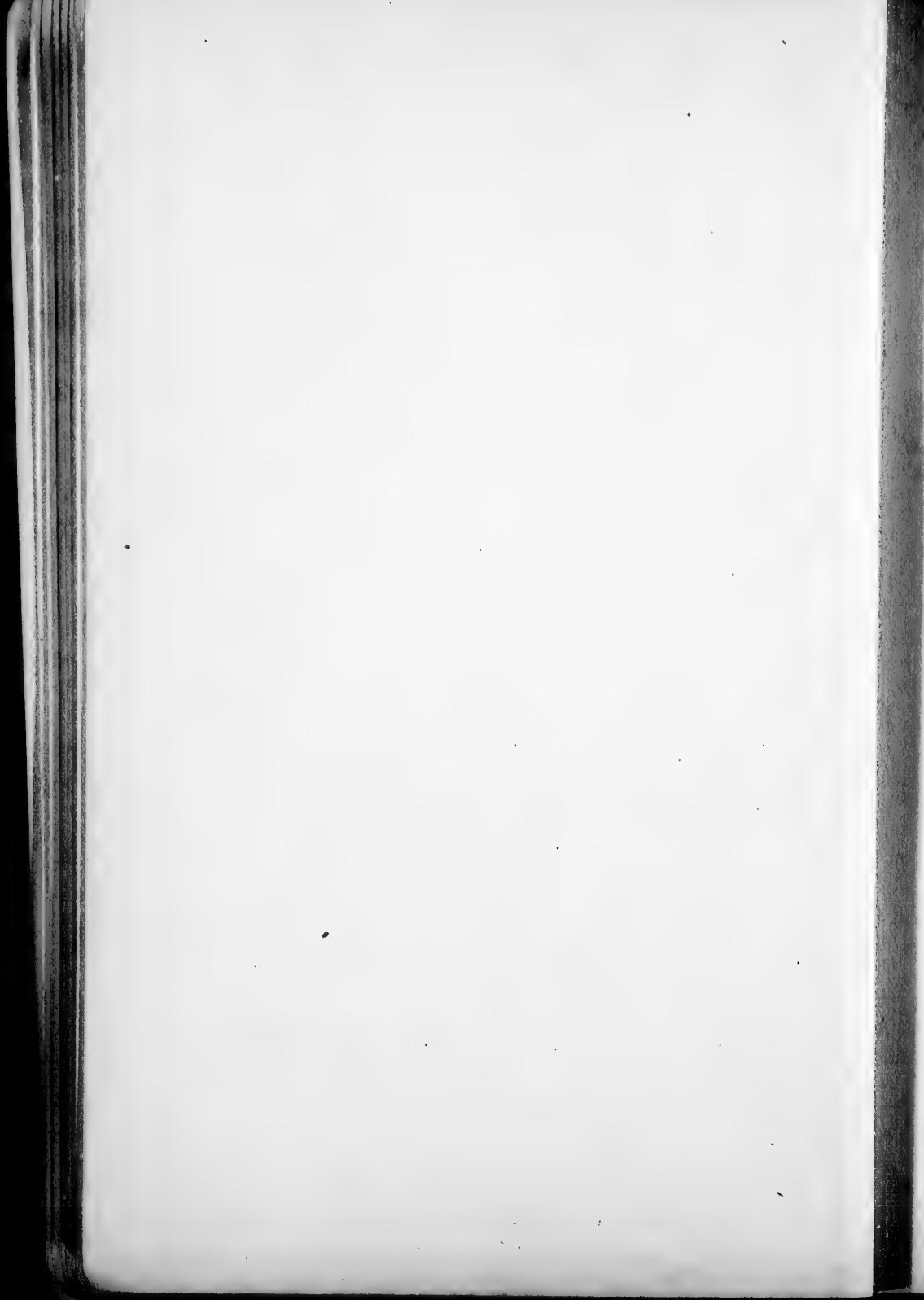
This promise, which, after a complete acceptance, was the most agreeable answer that could have been returned, was realized on the 24th day of July, 1860, in the presence of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, in the North American colonies, and on Saturday, the 25th day of August, he arrived in Montreal.

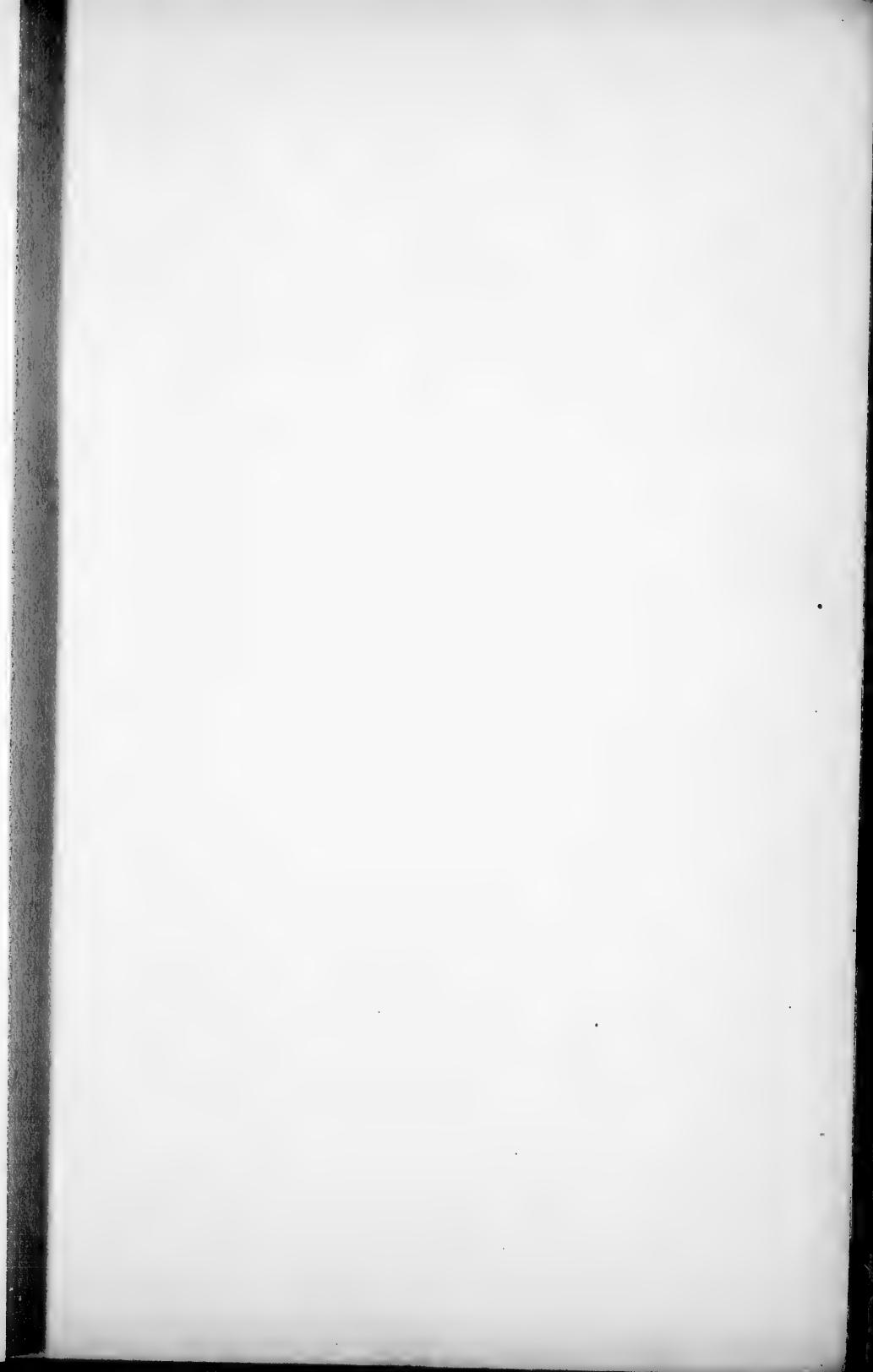
The immediate object of H. R. H.'s visit to Canada was to open the Victoria Bridge, that magnificent monument of enterprise and skill with which the fame and prosperity of Montreal will evermore be most intimately connected. The interesting ceremony of laying the last stone and driving the last rivet, was performed by the Prince at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of the 25th, and H. R. H. left Montreal on Friday, 30th August. Nothing could have ex-

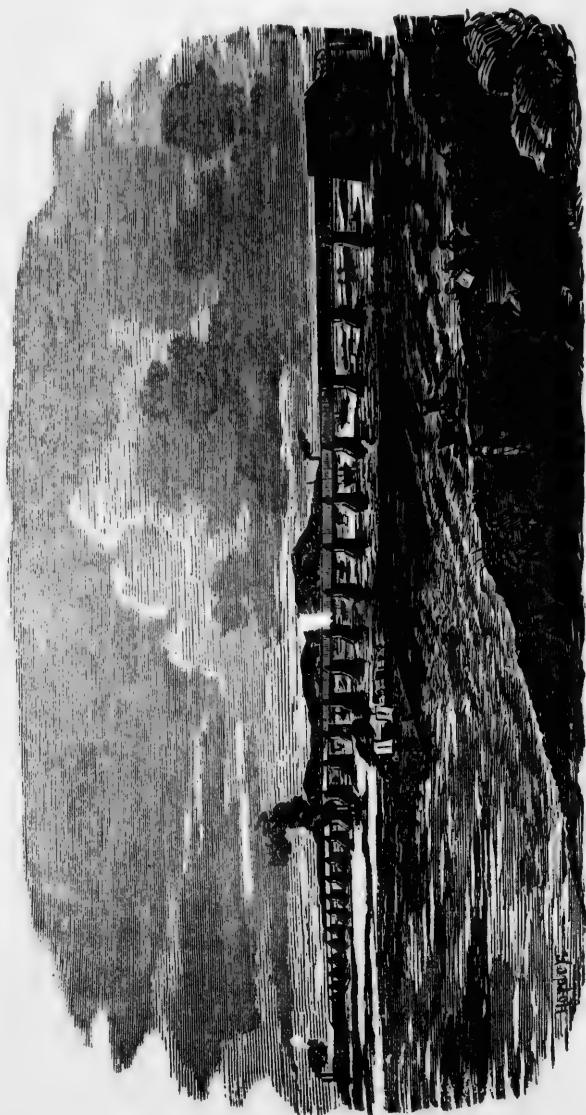


#### HISTORICAL REVIEW.

ceeded the admirable arrangements of everything connected with the visit. All that taste could suggest, or wealth command, was freely procured for the entertainment and pleasure of the Royal visitor, who expressed his entire satisfaction with all he had witnessed. This visit was remarkable for a variety of reasons ; and we presume that each locality honored by his presence has its own peculiar mementoes. But we believe Montreal, having been the chief centre of attraction, is possessed of a greater number of lasting souvenirs than any other city in the Dominion—the Medals which we shall now describe being to numismatists the most interesting.















## VICTORIA BRIDGE.

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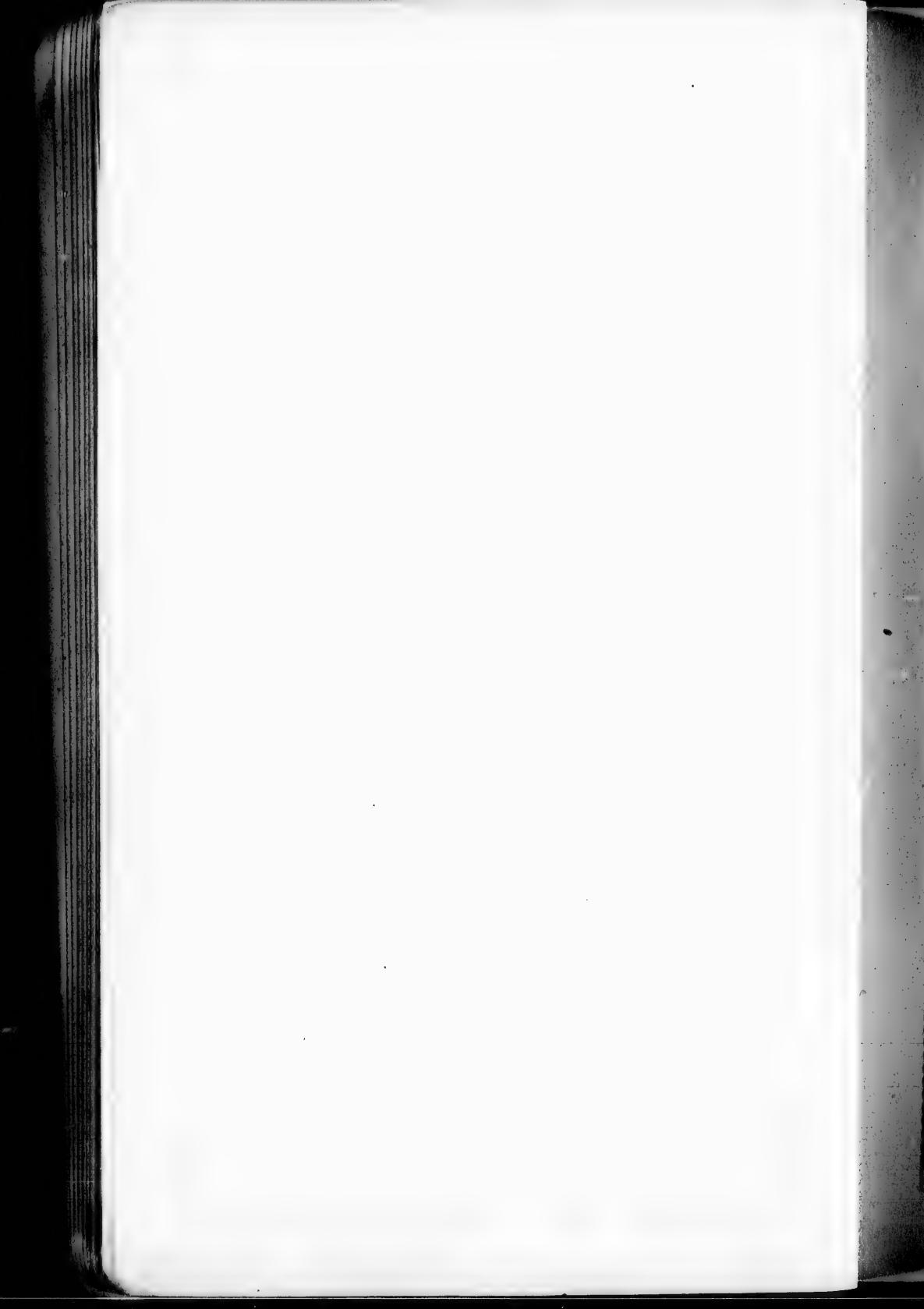
This Bridge, which was constructed in the face of the greatest engineering difficulties, is the connecting link of a continuous line of railway, extending from the extreme western limits of Canada to its eastern boundary, and affording an outlet to provincial trade to the Atlantic, when the rigor of our climate closes the natural channel of the St. Lawrence. It was commenced 20th July, 1854. Its length, including the abutments, is from bank to bank 10,284 feet; the height above summer level in the central opening, is 60 feet; the tube is 6,600 feet in length, 22 feet high, and 16 feet wide, and is supported on 25 piers. The embankment on the north side is 1,200 feet—on the south, 800 feet. The material used in construction of the Bridge were, 3,000,000 cubic feet of masonry; 10,000 tons of iron, and 2,000,000 rivets. The painted surface comprises an area of 158 acr s. The cost was nearly \$7,000,000. It was constructed for the contractors, Messrs. Brassey, Peto & Co., by Mr. James Hodges.











No. 1.

## THE HOFFNUNG MEDAL.

SIZE—30.

No sooner was it known that the Prince was to visit Canada, than several enterprising speculators devised schemes whereby two objects might be accomplished; the one—to furnish some lasting memento of the event; the other (doubtless of most importance to them) to make money by the transaction. Whatever may have been the result of attempts towards securing the latter object, it is certain that those who decided upon the issue of Medals have been successful, not only in preserving the memory of the event, but in handing down their own names to succeeding generations. Among this number was Mr. Hoffnung, who carried on business in Montreal as a dealer in fancy goods. He issued a prospectus, stating that should sufficient support be guaranteed, he purposed issuing a Medal to commemorate the opening of the Victoria Bridge. The proposition was favorably received, and he ordered the dies from a firm in Birmingham, England. The designs were furnished by himself, and the medals were struck, and sold at the following prices:—Gold, \$100; Silver, \$10; Bronze, \$3; White Metal, \$1.

The medal met with an extensive sale, and for some years specimens were quite plentiful, particularly in white metal. Of late, they have become scarce. A copy in gold was presented to Her Majesty in July, 1860.

The following is the design:—In centre, extending entirely across the face of the medal is a view of Victoria Bridge, with Mount Royal in the distance; a raft of lumber, and steamer in foreground. Below, “THE VICTORIA BRIDGE, MONTREAL, | THE GREATEST WORK OF | ENGINEERING SKILL | IN THE WORLD, | PUBLICLY INAUGURATED | AND OPENED IN | 1860. | GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY OF CANADA.” Above



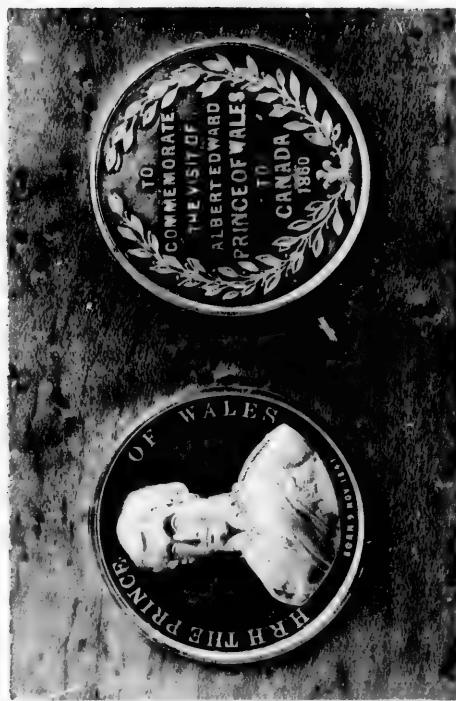
#### THE HOFFNUNG MEDAL.

the Bridge, Arms of the City of Montreal, surmounted by a beaver, an Indian on each side, the whole supported by a lion to left, and unicorn to right, seated on scrolls, with Rose, Thistle, &c., by side. Ribbons inscribed, "ROSS, STEPHENSON." Above the Arms, "THE VICTORIA BRIDGE MEDAL." Rev. On top, Royal Arms of England; to right and left, small circular shields with sprigs of Rose and Thistle; that to right having a bust in uniform, and inscribed, "PRINCE ALBERT;" that to the left, crowned bust, "QUEEN VICTORIA." At the bottom, similar shield upon a Prince of Wales feather, the tops of feather shewing above the shield, and a ribbon with the inscription, "ICH DIEN," below. To right of shield, a beaver; to left a sprig of shamrock. On this shield, a full face bust in uniform. "PRINCE OF WALES." In centre, in 14 lines, "THE VICTORIA BRIDGE | CONSISTS OF 23 SPANS | 242 FT EACH | AND 1 IN CENTRE 330 FT | WITH A LONG ABUTMENT | ON EACH BANK OF THE RIVER | THE TUBES ARE IRON | 22 FT HIGH 16 FT WIDE | AND WEIGHS 6,000 TNS | SUPPORTED ON 24 PIERS | CONTAINING 250,000 TNS OF STONE | MEASURING 3,000,000 CUBIC FEET | EXTREME LENGTH TWO MILES | COST \$5,000,000.

There is a variety of this medal on which the cost of the bridge is placed at \$7,000,000. This is from an altered die, as portions of the figure 5 still remain.











No. 2.

## COMMEMORATIVE MEDAL.

SIZE—26.

At the time Mr. Hoffnung was carrying out plans for the issue of his medal, a firm in Birmingham was also engaged in striking medals intended for general sale throughout Canada. To secure the market, they corresponded with prominent merchants in the Provinces, appointing them as Agents for its sale. There are three varieties (certainly not very fine specimens of the medallic art) which we describe as follows :—

1. Obverse "A full face bust of the Prince (with moustache) in uniform." Above, in Gothic letters : "H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES." Below ; "BORN 9TH NOV., 1841." Rev. A wreath of laurel leaves, joined at bottom by a Prince of Wales' feather, with motto, "ICH DIEN." In centre of wreath in eight lines : TO | COMMEMORATE | THE VISIT OF | ALBERT EDWARD | PRINCE OF WALES | TO | CANADA | 1860 |

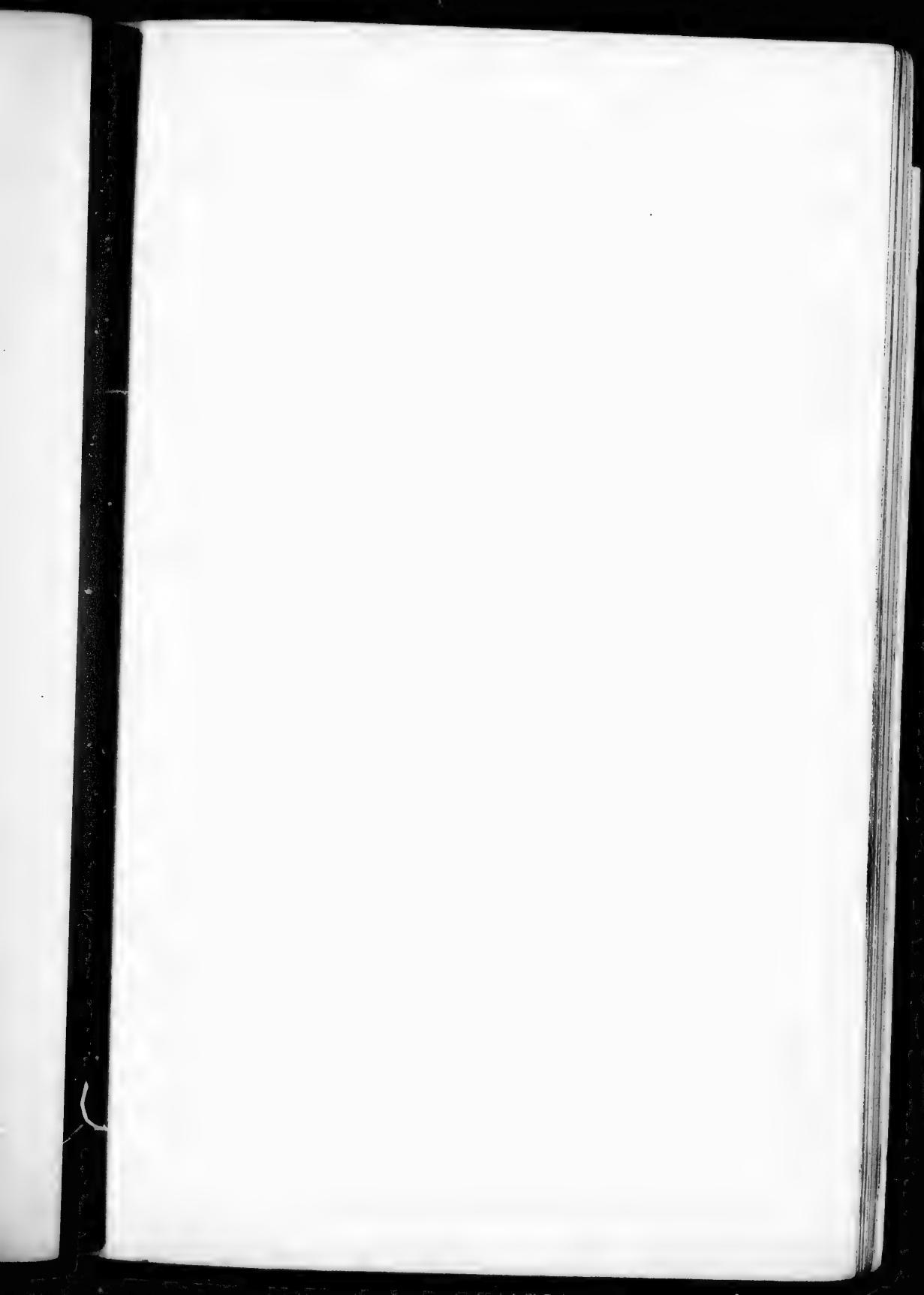
The bust on the obverse of this medal is in very low relief.

2. Obv. Bust as No. 1 ; without the moustache. Rev. same as No. 1.

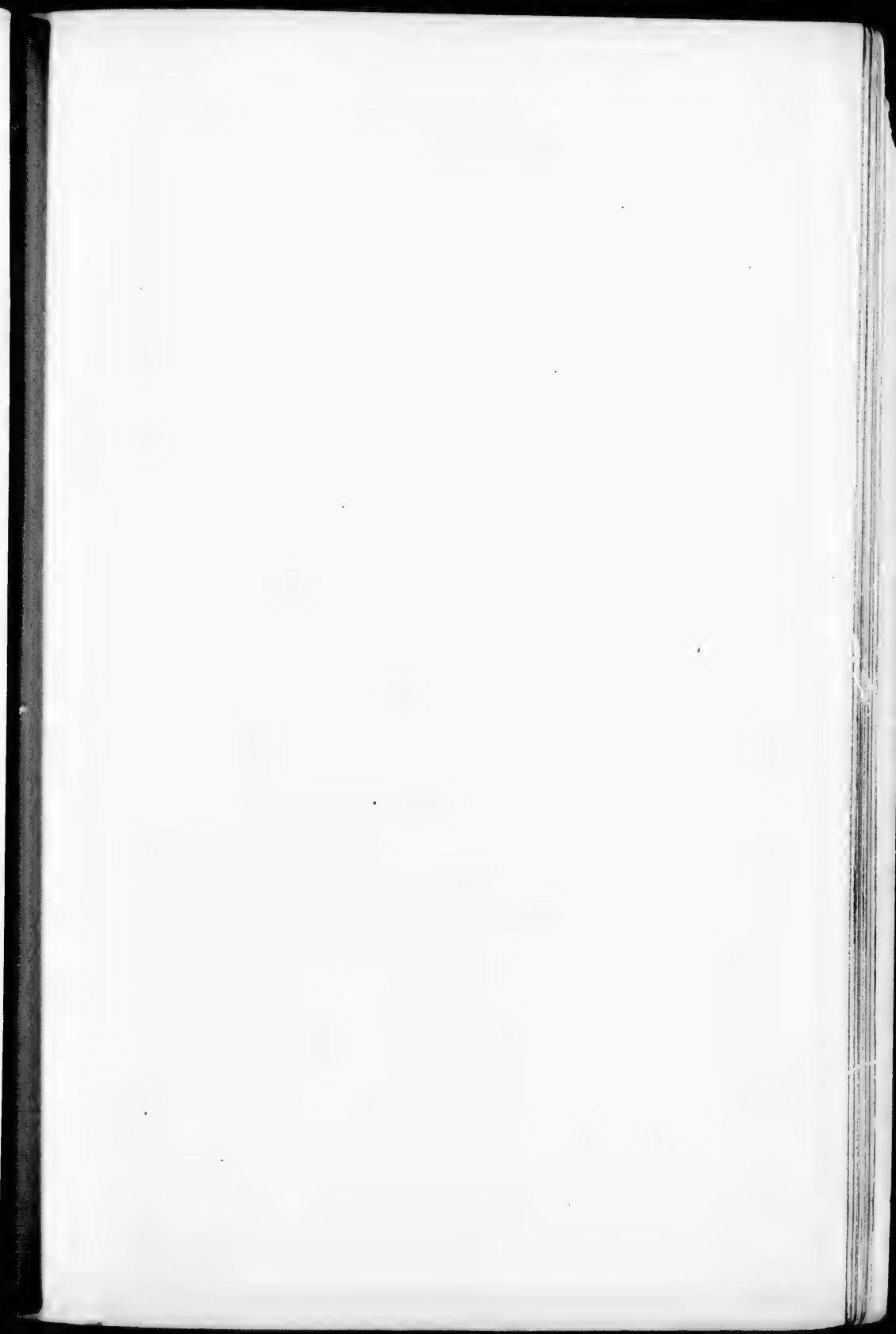
3. Obv. Bust same as No. 2. The head is in very high relief and the inscription is in Roman letters. Rev. same as No. 1. (See photograph.)

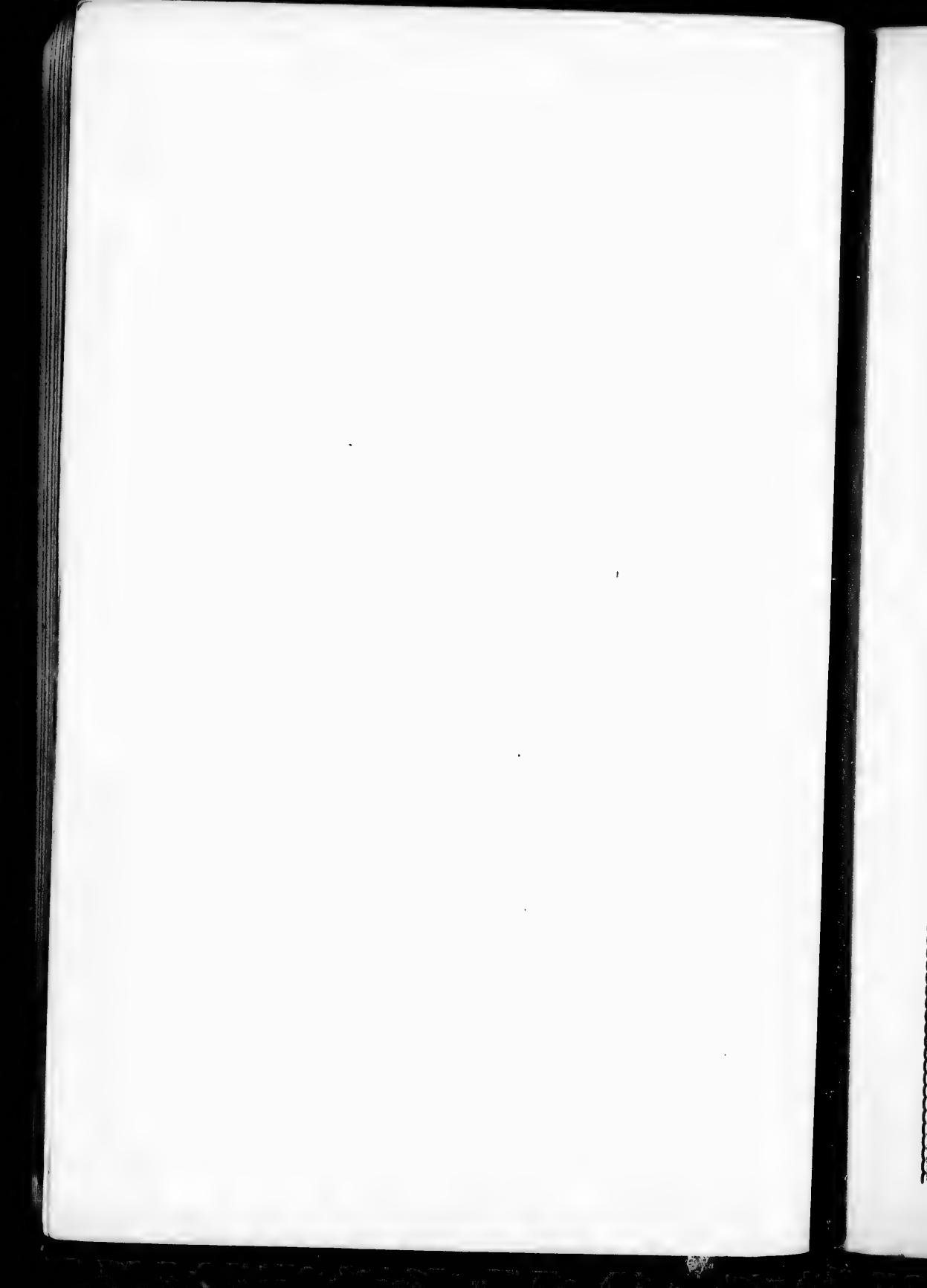
These medals are scarce, particularly No. 2, of which I know but one specimen in Montreal, that being now in my possession.











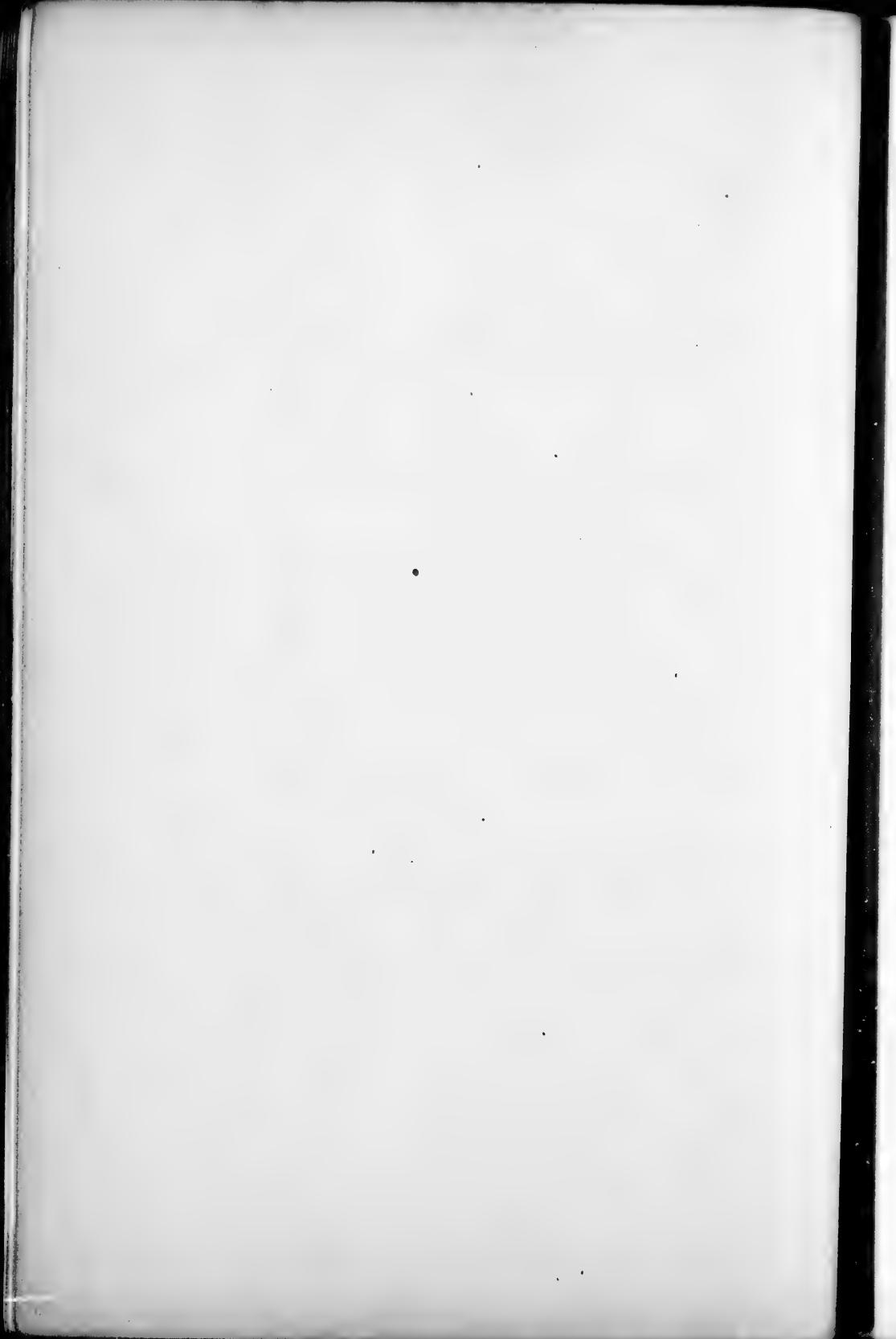
No. 3.

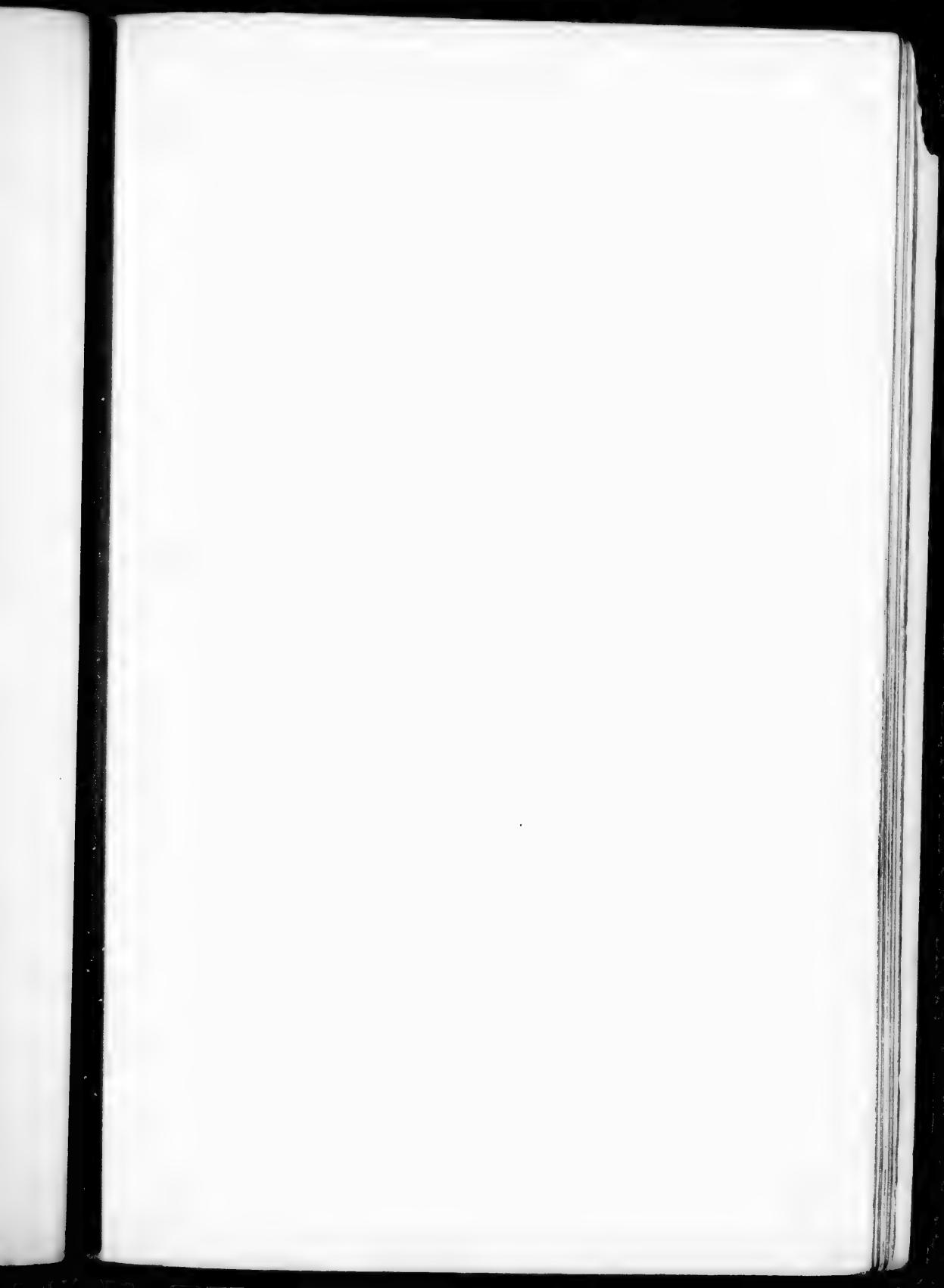
### BRIDGE MEDAL.

SIZE—26.

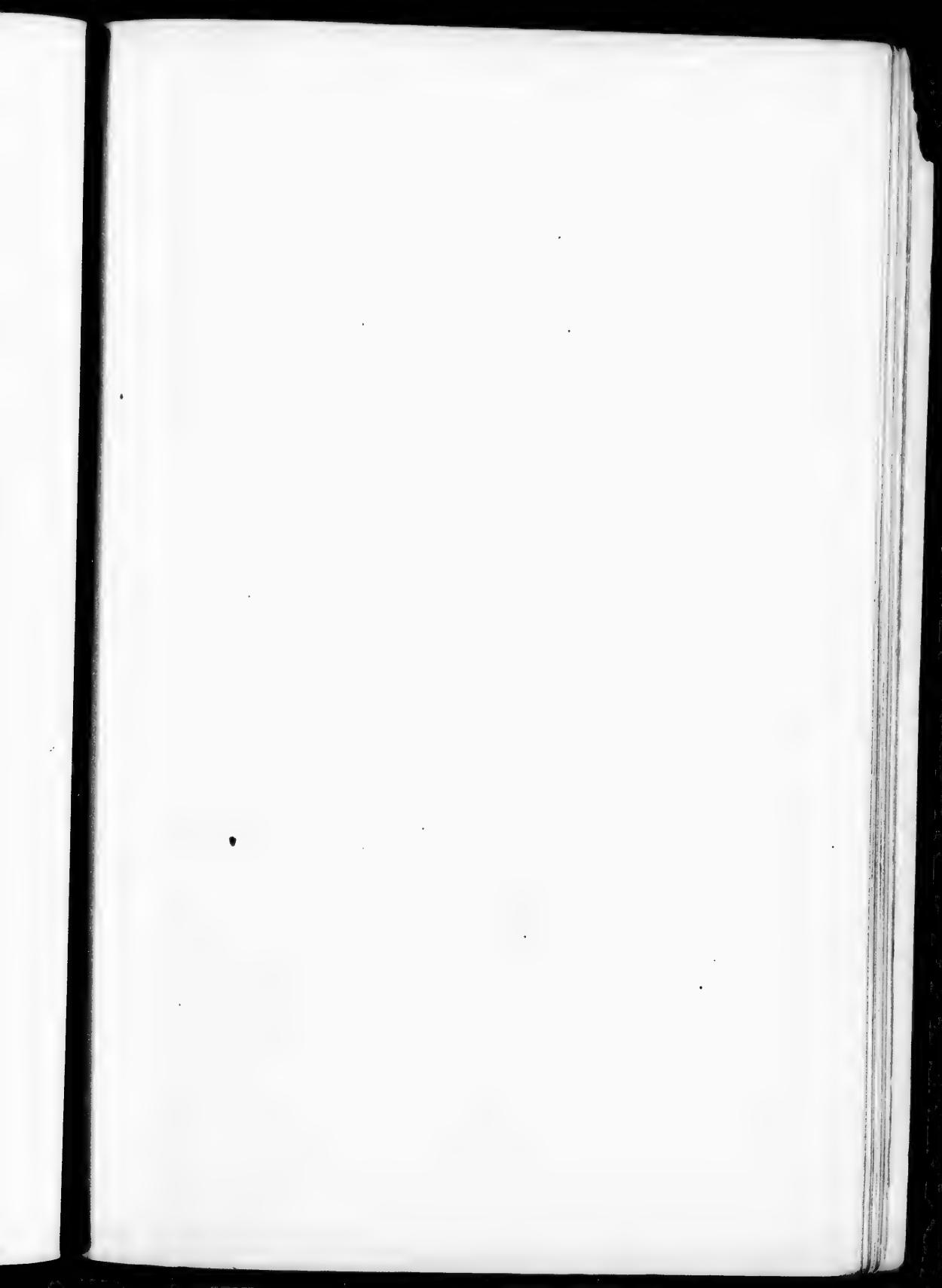
Early in 1860 the firm referred to in the notes on No. 2, addressed a letter to Messrs. Savage and Lyman, of Montreal, describing the medal which they proposed issuing, and at the same time soliciting suggestions as to alterations or additions to be made thereto. In answer to this, one of the partners replied, that, as the visit of the Prince was for the purpose of formally opening the Victoria Bridge, it would be well to make some reference to that event on the medal. He, therefore, suggested the design forming the obverse of this medal. It was struck in Silver at \$3, Bronze at \$1, and White Metal at 25 Cents.

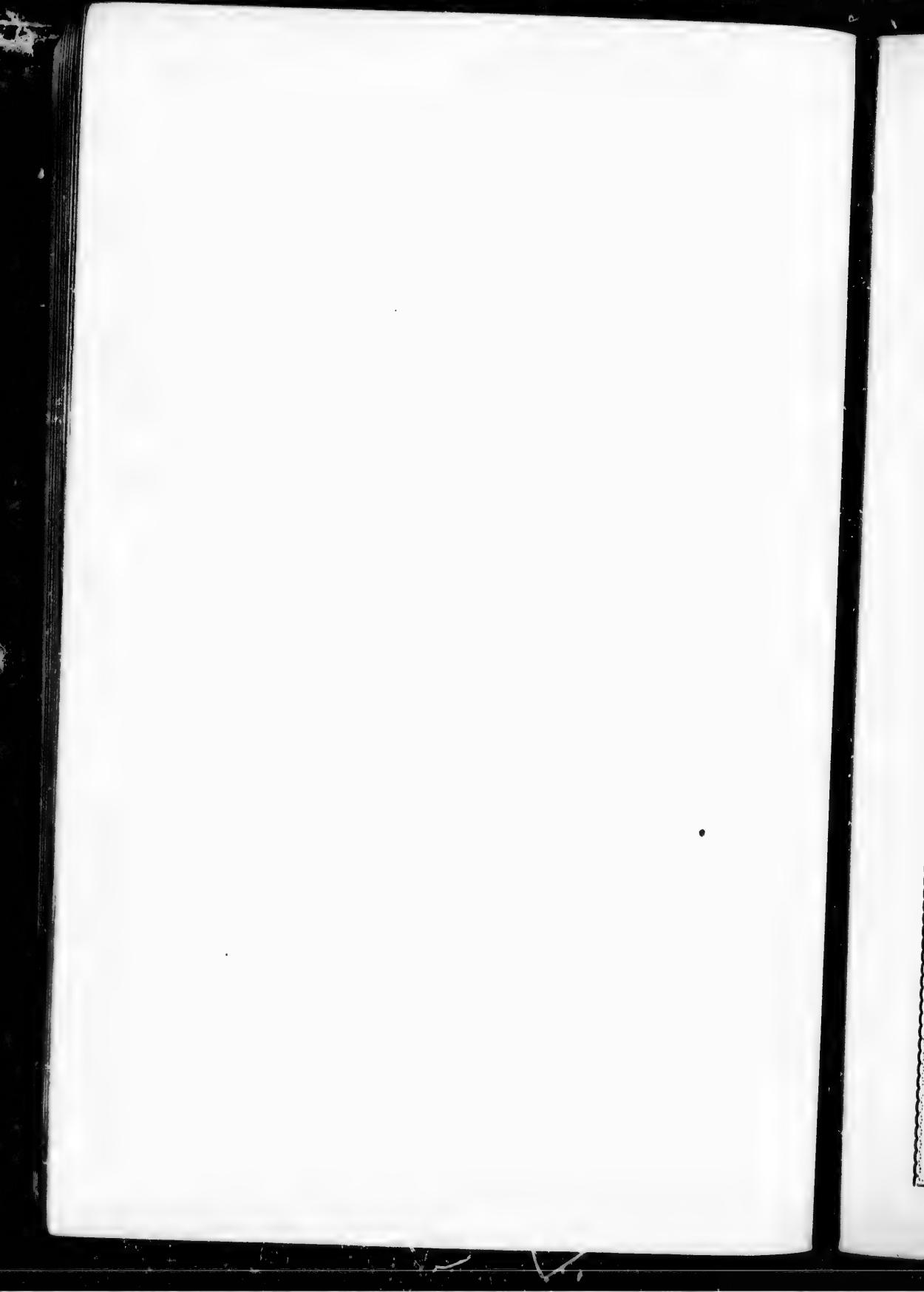
The obverse on all specimens which I have yet seen is the same as No. 1 of the "Commemorative Medal." Rev.—A view of Bridge. "VICTORIA BRIDGE, MONTREAL; OPENED BY THE PRINCE OF WALES, 1860."











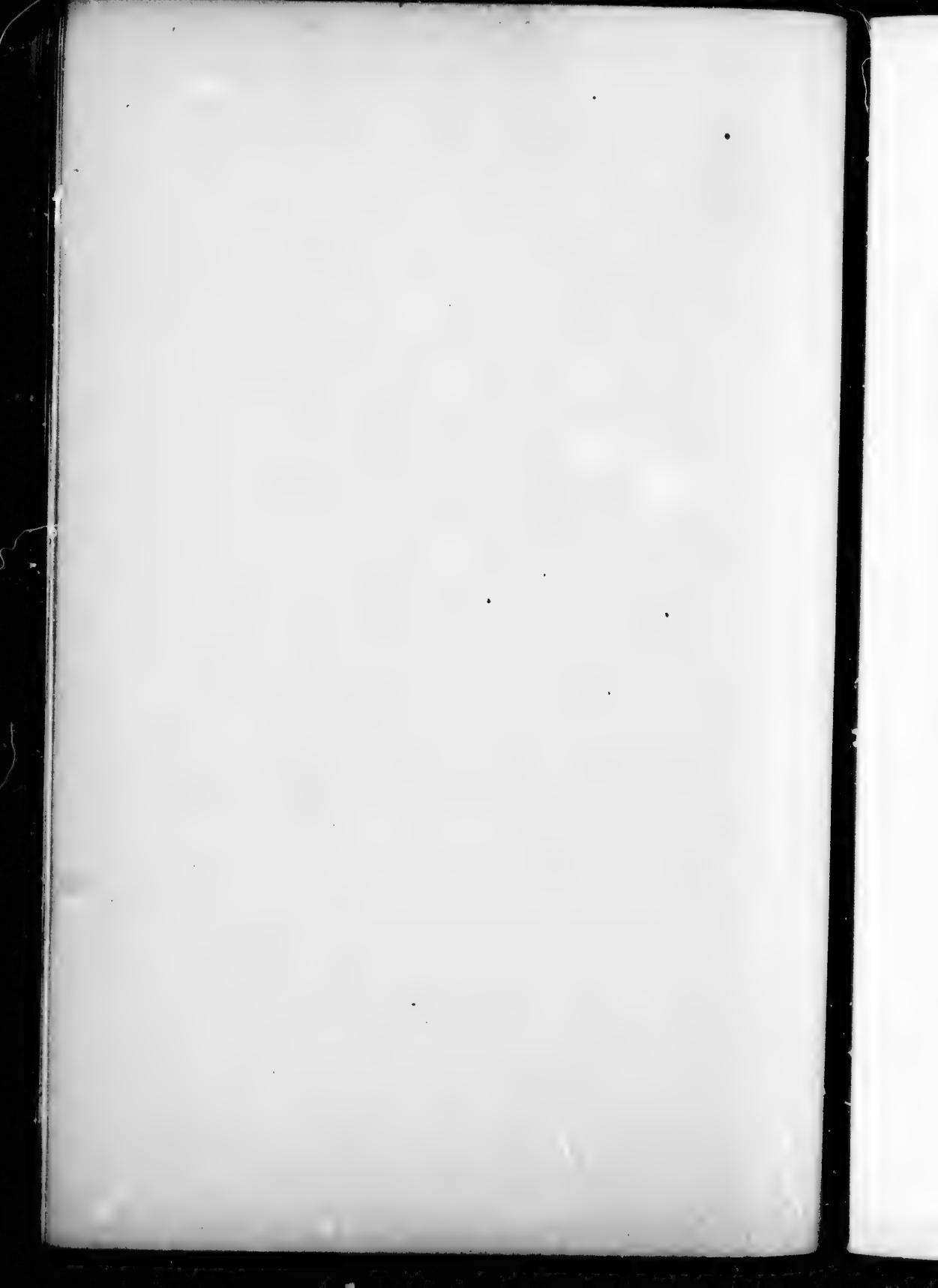
No. 4.

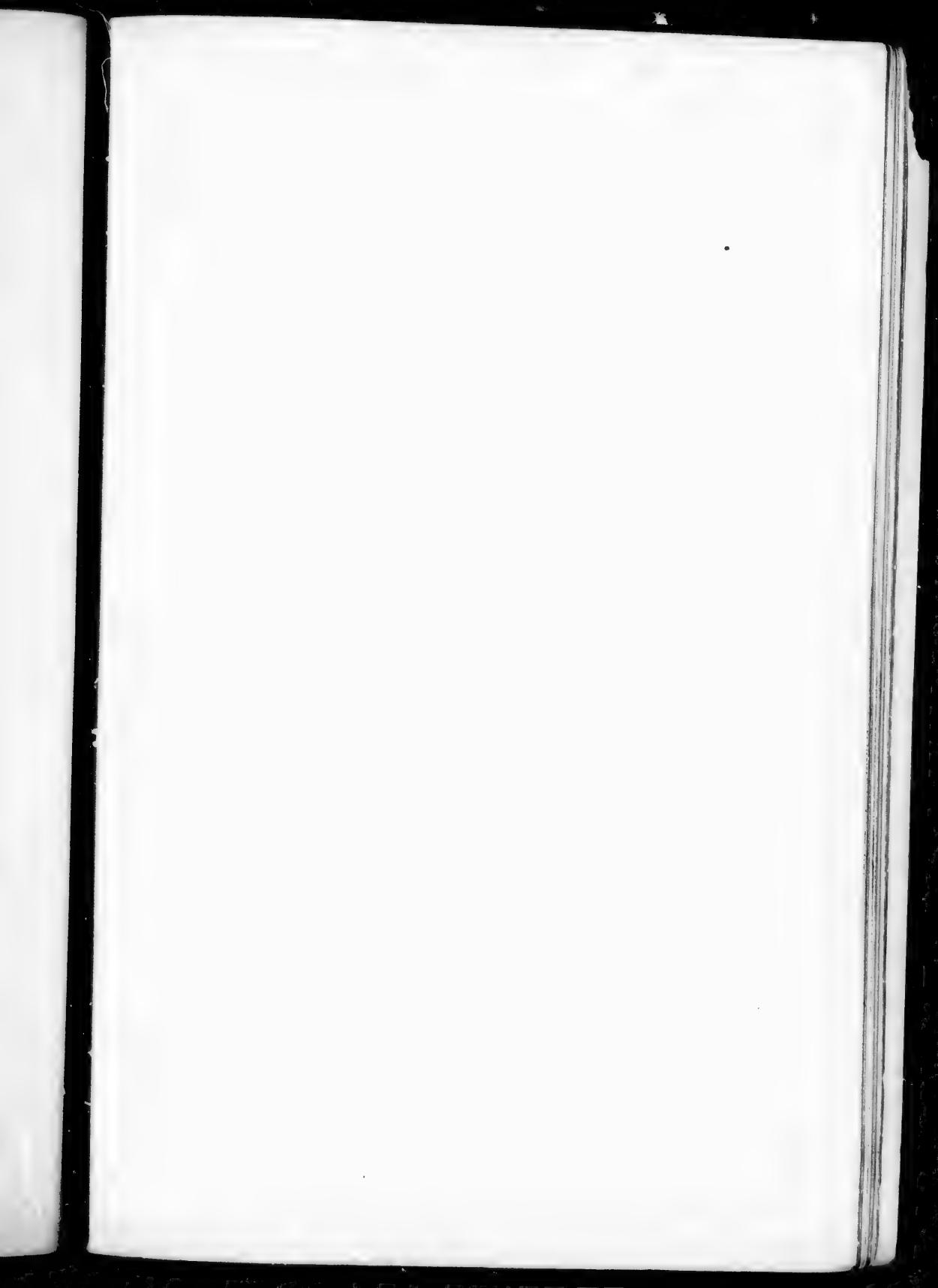
## GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY MEDAL.

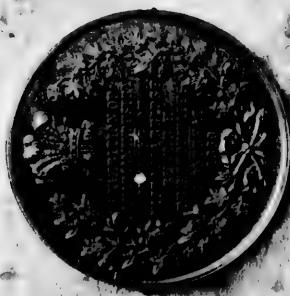
SIZE—30.

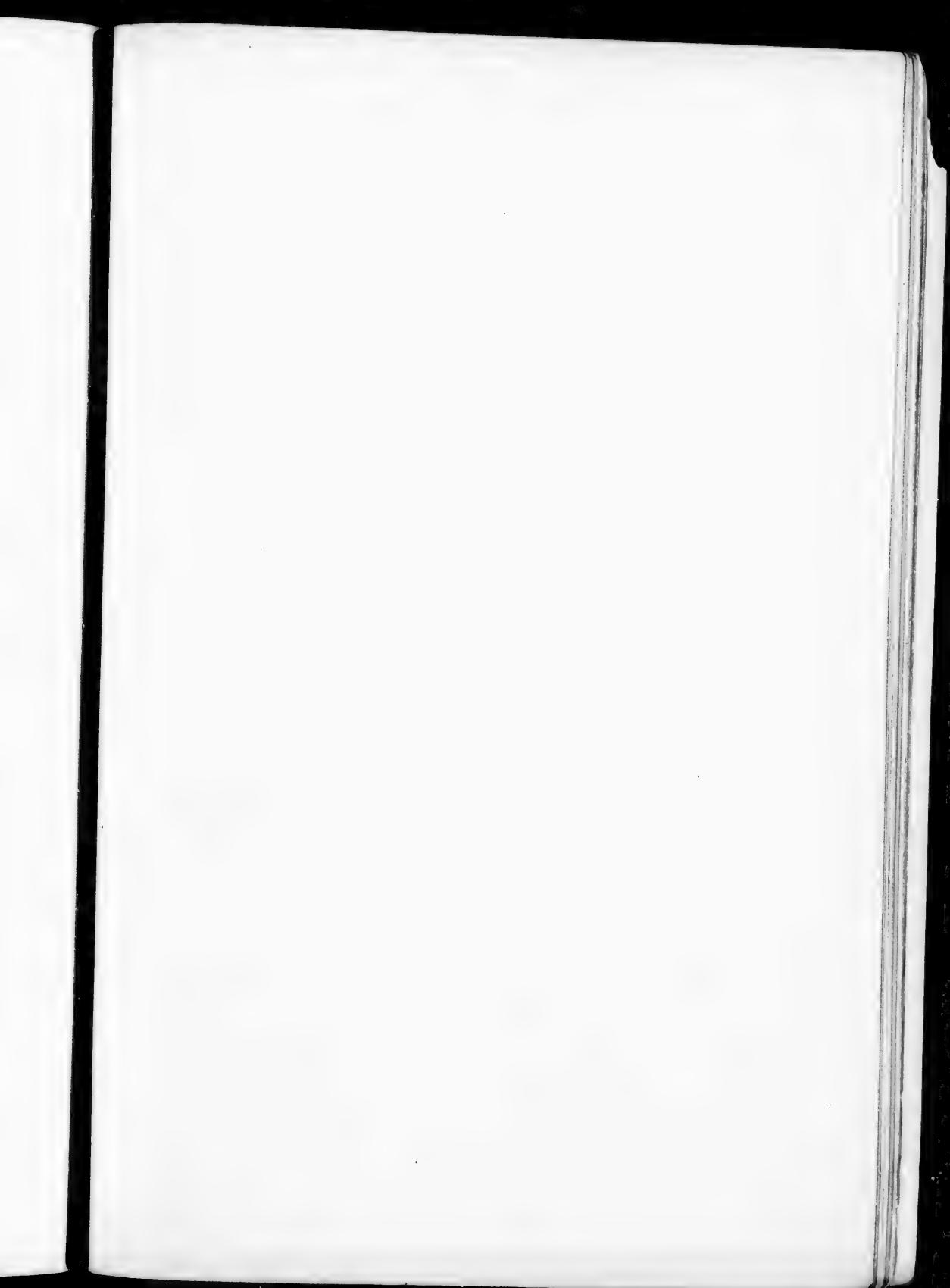
The dies for this beautiful medal were prepared by Mr. J. S. Wyon, at the request of Mr. Blackwell, General Manager of the Grand Trunk Railway. The obverse is in very bold relief, and in point of workmanship reflects great credit upon the well-known artist who produced it. The medal was struck in Gold, Silver and Bronze. A copy in Gold was presented to Her Majesty the Queen; and immediately after the ceremony of fixing the last rivet in the great Bridge, Mr. Blackwell, in the name and on behalf of the Company, presented the Prince with a copy, also in Gold. At the same time Silver copies were presented to each of his Suite; and at a subsequent date Bronze copies were distributed among the members of the Legislative Council of Canada and other distinguished persons. As this medal was intended for private circulation only, there are but very few specimens to be obtained. The design is as follows:—

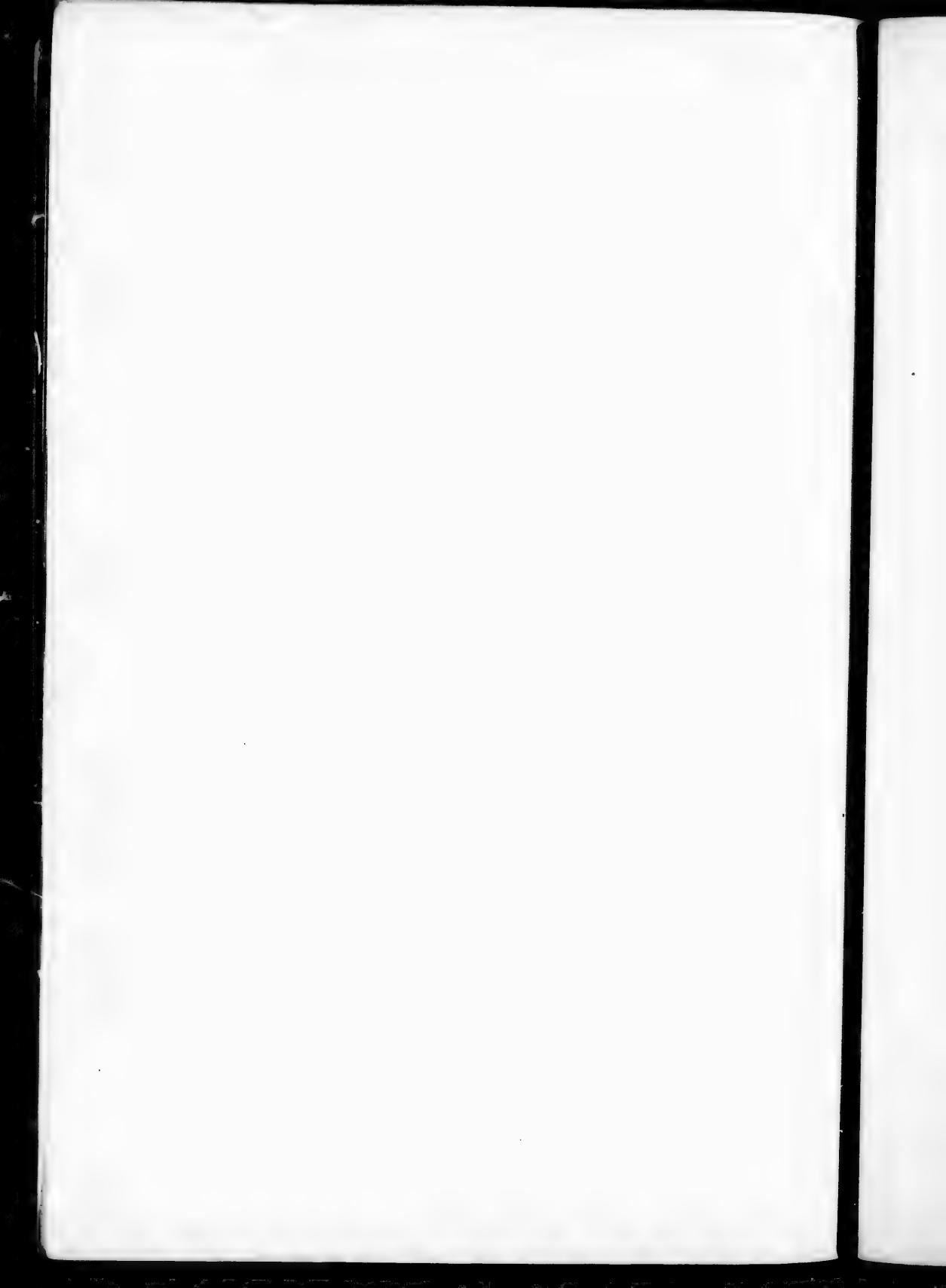
Obverse—Head of Prince to left, below which in small letters: "J. S. WYON, sc." Inscription, "ALBERT EDWARD PRINCE OF WALES." Rev—In centre, a large Prince of Wales feather, partially surrounded by a wreath of Maple leaves, over which is laid a ribbon inscribed: "WELCOME, WELCOME, WELCOME." Inscription, "VISITED CANADA AND INAUGURATED THE VICTORIA BRIDGE, 1860."











No. 5.

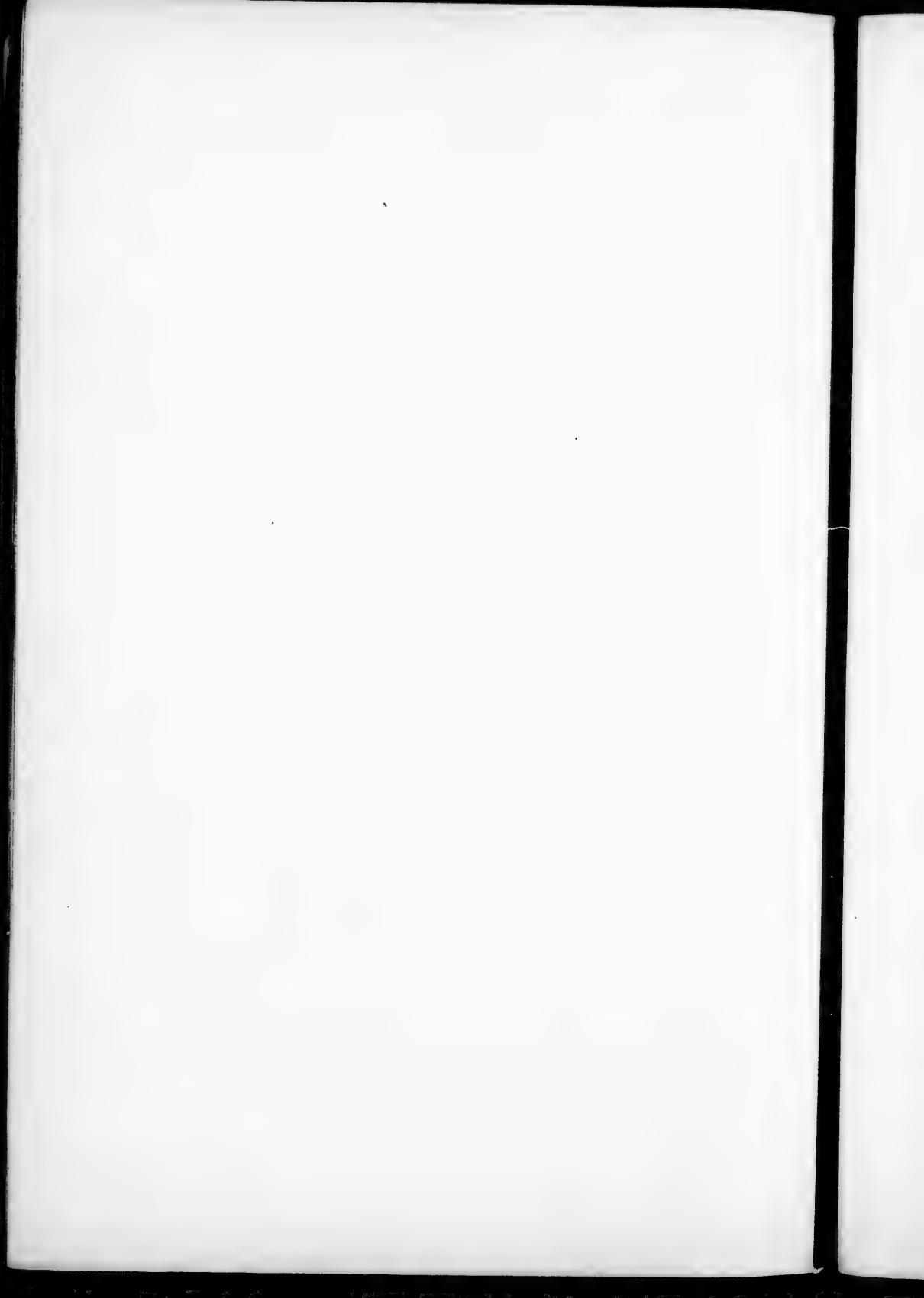
## BOARD OF ARTS MEDAL.

SIZE 24.

The Board of Arts and Manufactures for Lower Canada was incorporated in 1858. In the same year a Committee was appointed to secure designs for a seal and medal, and in July a letter was addressed to the Board of Arts and Manufactures of Upper Canada requesting their co-operation in securing a medal, or medals, to be used by them jointly. The design suggested for the medal was as follows: Obverse—Head of Queen Victoria. Rev.—A beaver encircled by a wreath of Maple leaves. Inscription, "Board of Arts and Manufactures for Canada, Established 1857." The name of the party receiving it, to be engraved on the edge.

For reasons then assigned, the plan was not carried out, and no further action was taken regarding the medal; but the design furnished by Mr. Duncan, Artist, of Montreal, was accepted for the seal, which was afterwards engraved by Mr. Ellis, of Toronto. The design for the seal was that which forms the obverse of the medal now used.

The Board having determined upon erecting a permanent building in which to hold the Annual Exhibition, the land was secured in the early part of 1860, when the building now known as the Crystal Palace was commenced, and when finished was formally opened by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales on the 30th August. Among the many arrangements made by the Board to ensure the success of the Exhibition, was the appointment (in March, 1860,) of a Committee to procure medals for distribution among successful exhibitors. This Committee at once decided upon the design; and on the 21st April their agent in London was authorized to commission Mr. J. S. Wyon to prepare dies for the same, with



BOARD OF ARTS MEDAL.

instructions to have the medals ready in time for the Exhibition. The commission read as follows :—

“ Design for Prize Medal to be executed by Mr. Wyon for the Board of Arts and Manufactures of Lower Canada.”

On the obverse—Seal of the Board of Arts and Manufactures, with any artistic improvements that may be possible.

On the reverse—The motto : “ Exhibition of Canadian Industry. Opening of Victoria Bridge by H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, Montreal, 1860,” with the Prince of Wales’ crest.

The same letter stated that Gold medals of the value of £5 ster., or as near that as possible, would be required from the dies, as well as Silver and Bronze medals to be subsequently ordered.

Mr. Wyon at once proceeded with the execution of the order, and was prepared with the medals at the appointed time ; and on the 6th Sept. a letter was sent to the Agent authorizing him to inform Mr. Wyon that the Board was “ very much pleased with the manner in which he had executed the work entrusted to him.”

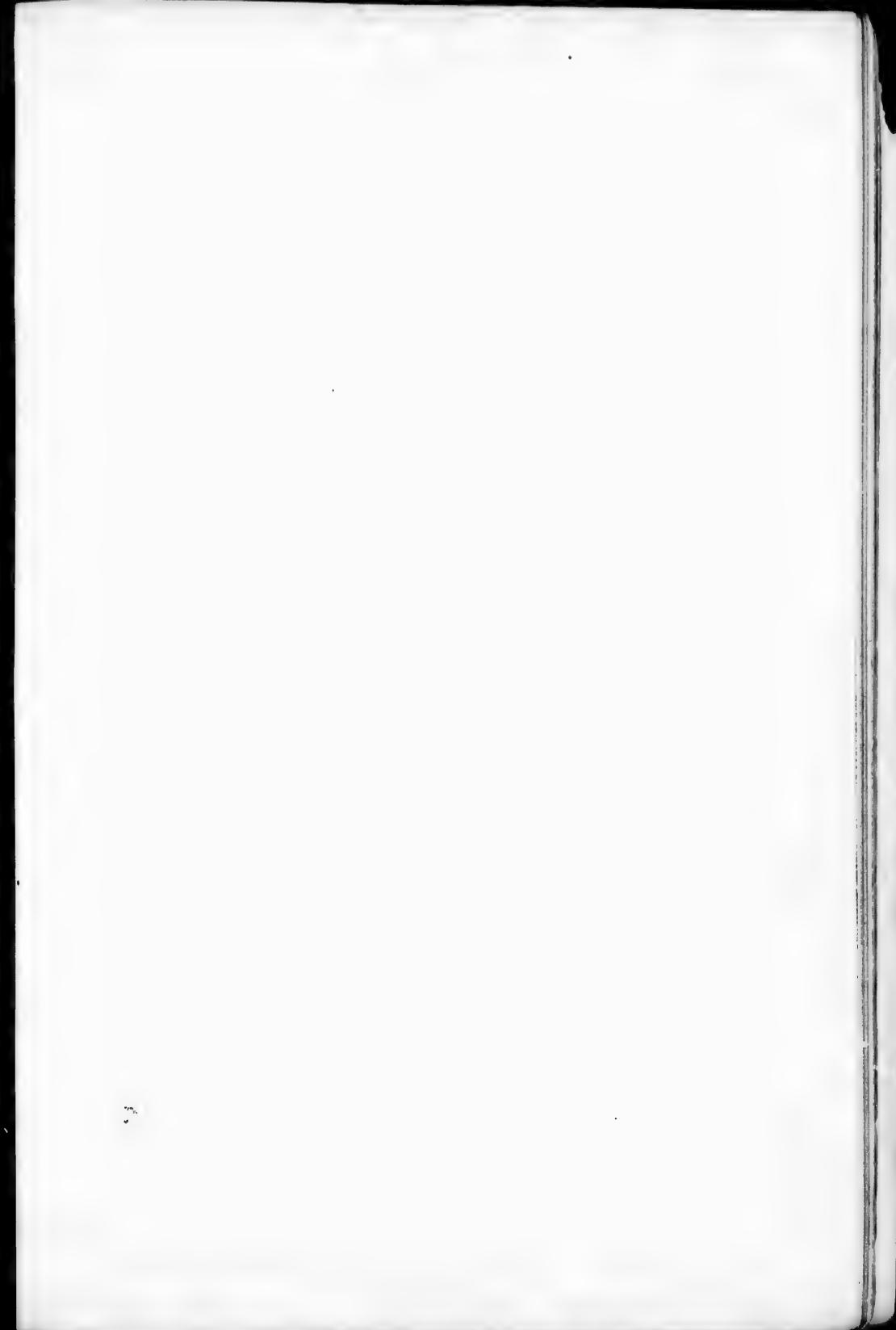
The cost of the dies was £35 ster., and the number of medals struck, 16 in Gold, 100 Silver, and 250 Bronze.

The medal thus prepared bears the following design :—

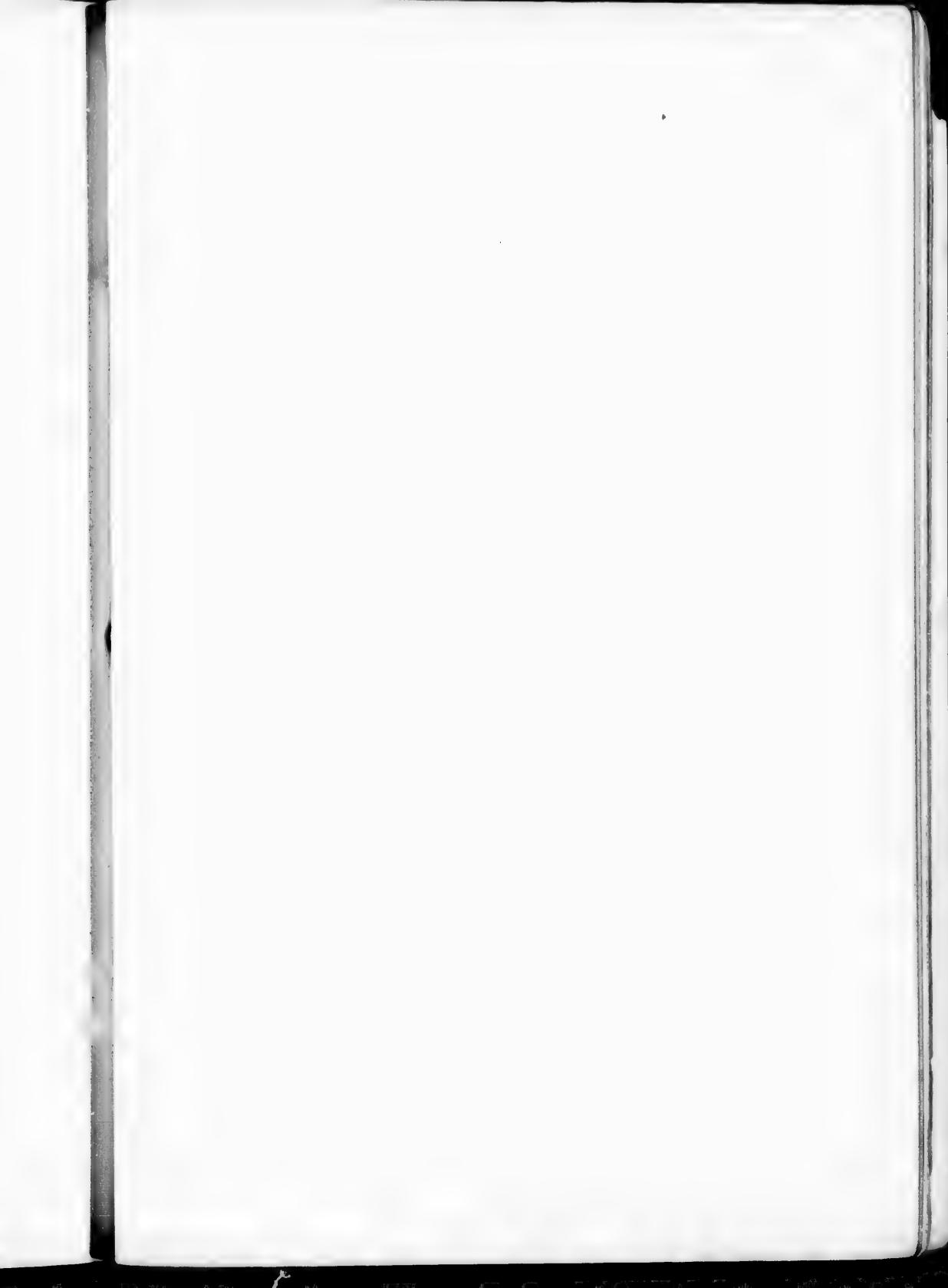
Obverse—Arms of the Board of Arts. “ L<sup>E</sup> CANADA BOARD OF ARTS AND MANUFACTURES. CHAMBRE DES ARTS ET MANUFACTURES BAS CANADA.” Reverse—A wreath of Maple leaves ; between tops of wreath is a Prince of Wales’ feather, with motto, “ ICH DIEN.” In centre of wreath, in 8 lines, “ EXHIBITION OF | CANADIAN INDUSTRY | OPENING OF | VICTORIA BRIDGE | BY H. R. H. | PRINCE OF WALES | MONTREAL | 1860.”

One of the Gold Medals, fitted in a case made of Canadian maple, was presented to the Prince on the day of his departure from Portland.



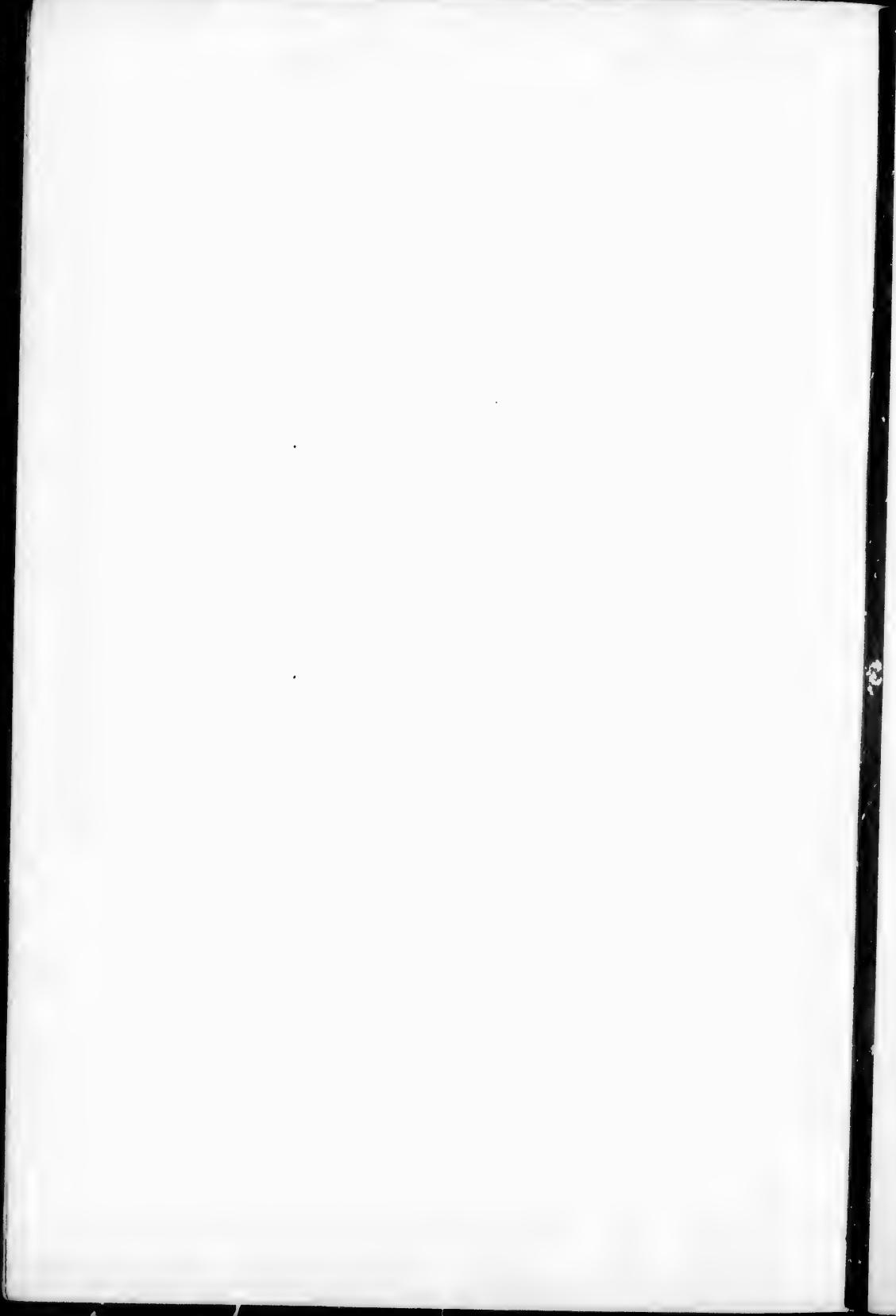












No 6.

## McGILL COLLEGE MEDAL.

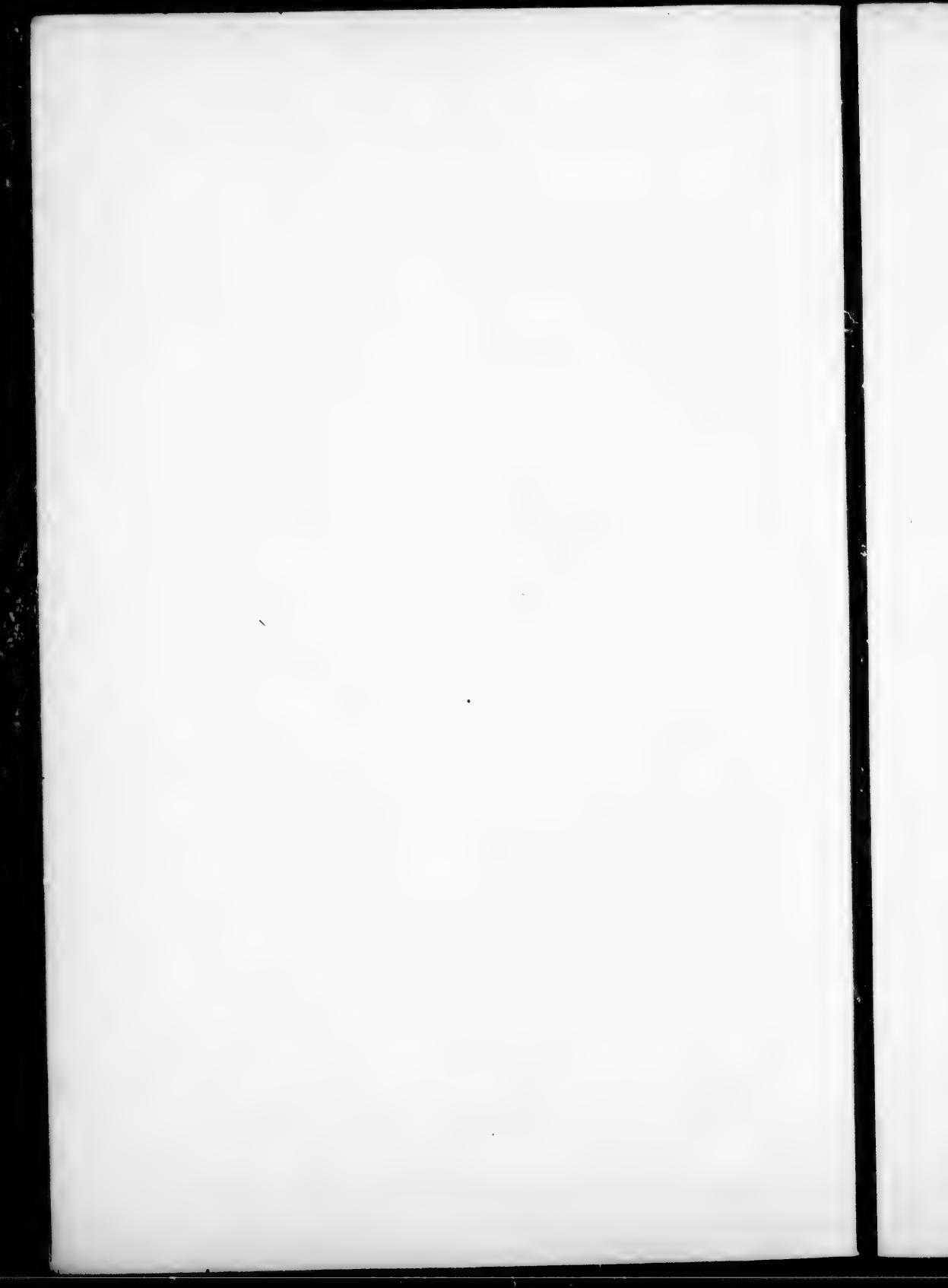
SIZE 26.

The McGill College was founded by bequest of the Honourable James McGill, who, by his last Will and Testament under date 8th January, 1811, bequeathed the Estate of Burnside, situated near the City of Montreal, and containing forty-seven acres of Land, with the Manor House and Buildings thereon erected, and also the sum of ten thousand pounds in money, unto "the Royal Institution for the Advancement of Learning," constituted by Act of Parliament in the Forty-First Year of the reign of His Majesty King George the Third, to erect and establish an University or College for the purpose of Education, and the advancement of learning in the Province of Lower Canada, with a competent number of Professors and Teachers to render such establishment effectual and beneficial for the purpose intended, requiring that one of the Colleges to be comprised in the said University, should be named and perpetually be known and distinguished by the appellation of "McGill College."

The value of the above mentioned property was estimated at the date of the bequest at £30,000.

In 1821, by Royal charter, the College was erected into an University, and by an Amendment made thereunto in 1852, the Governors, Principal and Fellows of McGill College, were constituted the Corporation of the University; and, under the statutes framed by the Board of Governors with approval of the Visitor, have the power of granting degrees in all the Arts and Faculties, in McGill College, and in Colleges affiliated thereto.

The Statutes and Regulations of the University have been framed on the most liberal principles, with the view of affording to all classes of persons the greatest possible facilities for the attainment of mental culture and professional training. In its religious character the University is Protestant, but not denominational; and while all possible attention is given to the



McGILL COLLEGE MEDAL.

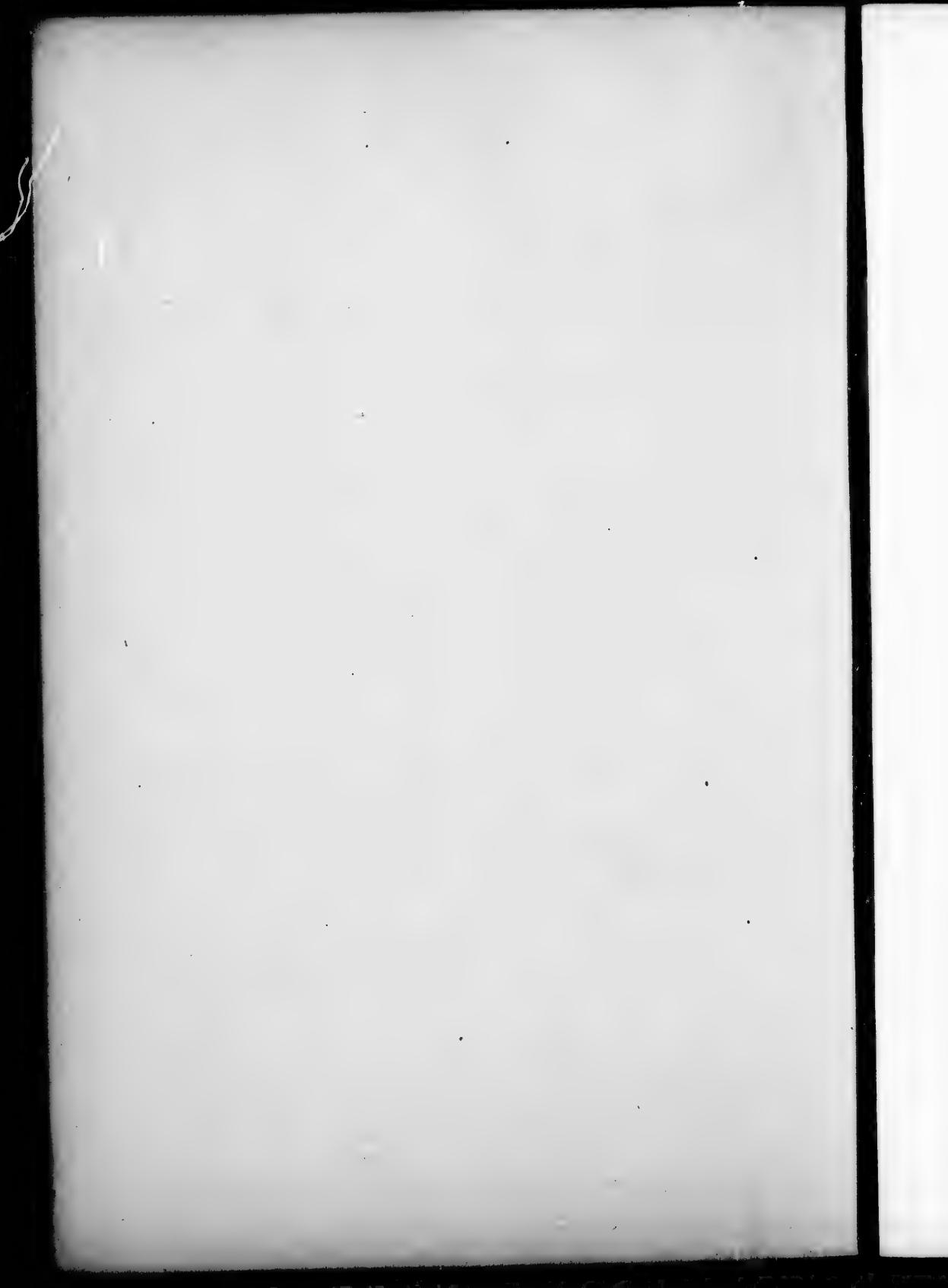
character and conduct of students, no interference with their peculiar religious views is sanctioned.

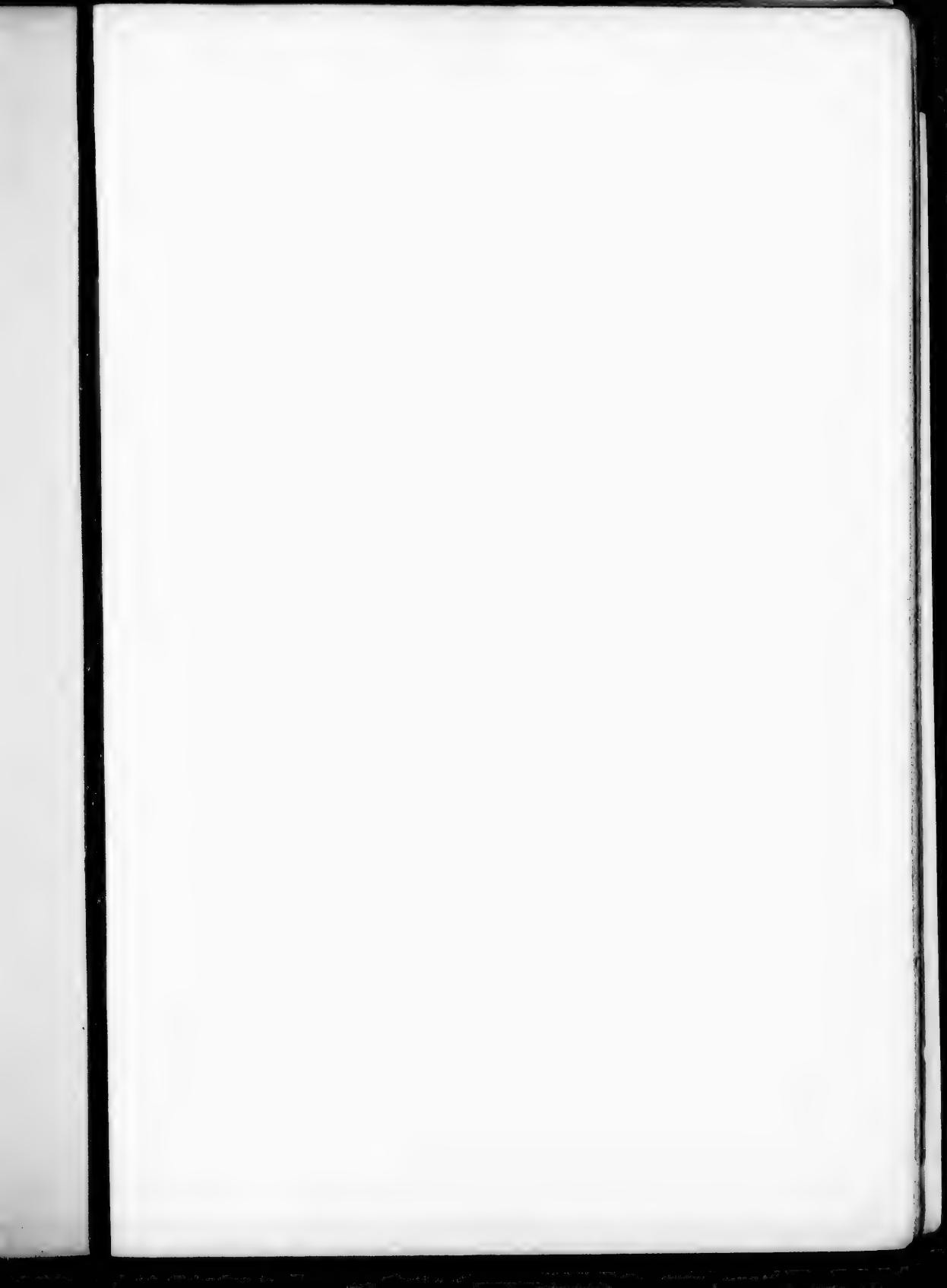
Before the Prince of Wales left the Province, he requested the Duke of Newcastle to convey to His Excellency the Governor General his desire to appropriate a sum of money to various educational institutions in Canada. This the Duke did in a letter, dated the 17th September, to Sir Edmund Head, of which the following is an extract:—"I have the pleasure of informing you that the Prince of Wales has placed to your account at the Bank of Montreal, a sum of money, which His Royal Highness requests you to be so good as to distribute to the institutions in Canada named in the following schedule, in the sums placed opposite to each, as some token of the very great gratification which His Royal Highness has derived from the interesting visit which is now nearly completed, and as a proof of the deep interest which he must always take in the future progress of this magnificent Province. His Royal Highness wishes that the sums appropriated to each should be applied in the distribution of prizes to the students in such a way as may be suggested by the governing body as most conducive to the interests of the institutions, subject in each case to your approval."

Sums were therefore placed at the disposal of the following institutions:—Lower Canada Council of Public Instruction, for the Lower Canada Normal Schools; Laval University; Bishop's College; McGill University; Upper Canada Normal School; Toronto University; Queen's College, and Knox College.

The sum of \$800 was given to the McGill College with which the Governors decided to found a medal, to be known as the Prince of Wales' Gold Medal, to be given as a prize for an honor course in Logic, and Mental and Moral Philosophy. The die was prepared by Mr. Carter, and is as follows:—

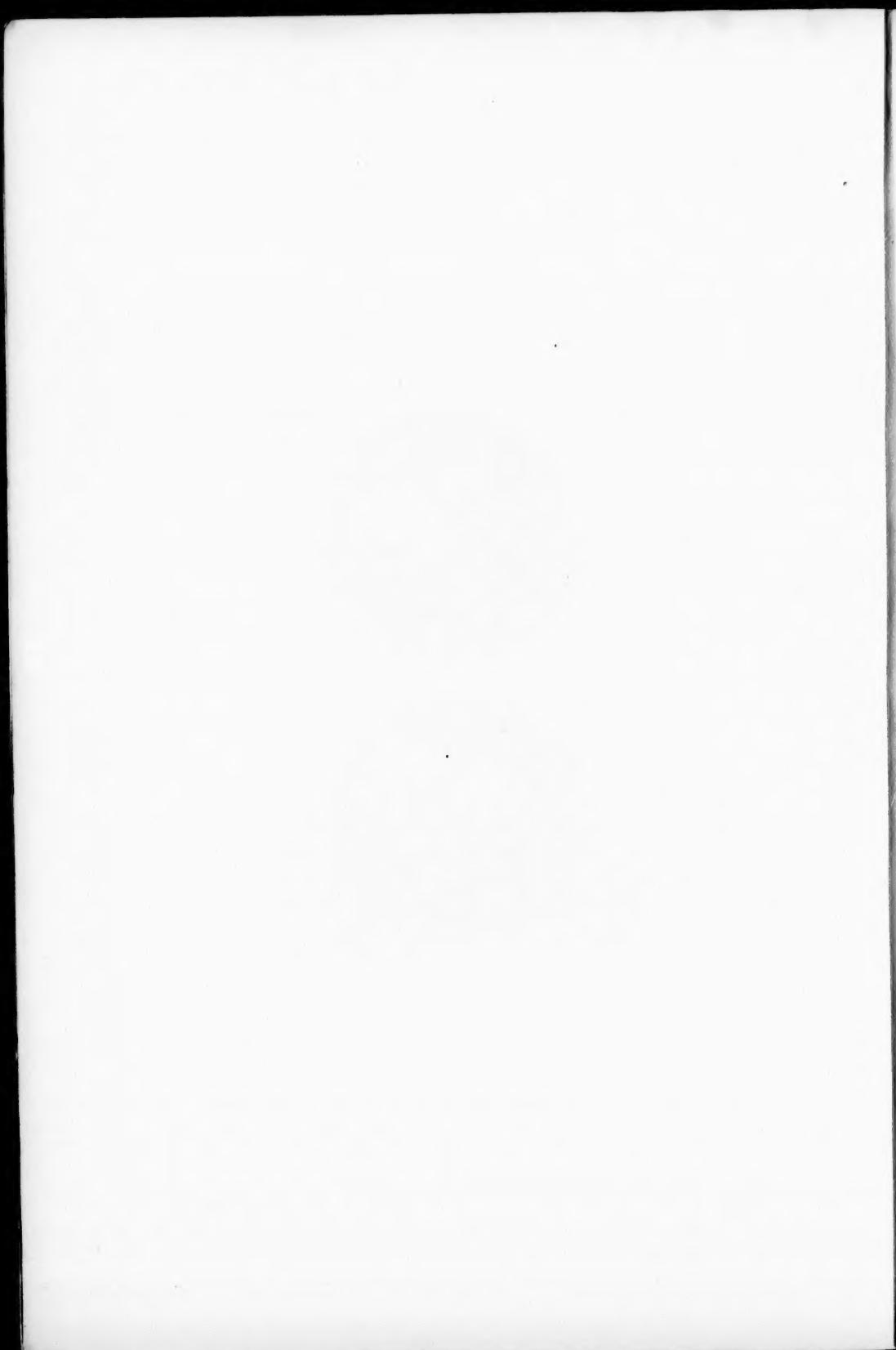
Obv. Head of Prince of Wales to right; "ALBERTUS EDWARDUS ARTIUM LIBERALIUM FAUTOR CANADA VISA D. 1860." Rev. Arms of the College, on right side of which is a branch of Oak with Acorns; on left a branch of Maple; above "UNIVERSITAS MCGILL;" below "MONTE REGIO."











No. 7.

## NORMAL SCHOOL MEDAL.

Size—36.

The Normal Schools are intended to give a thorough training to Teachers, especially for the Province of Quebec. This end is attained by instruction and training in the Normal Schools themselves, and by practice in the Model Schools; and the arrangements are of such a character as to afford the greatest possible facilities to Students from all parts of the Province.

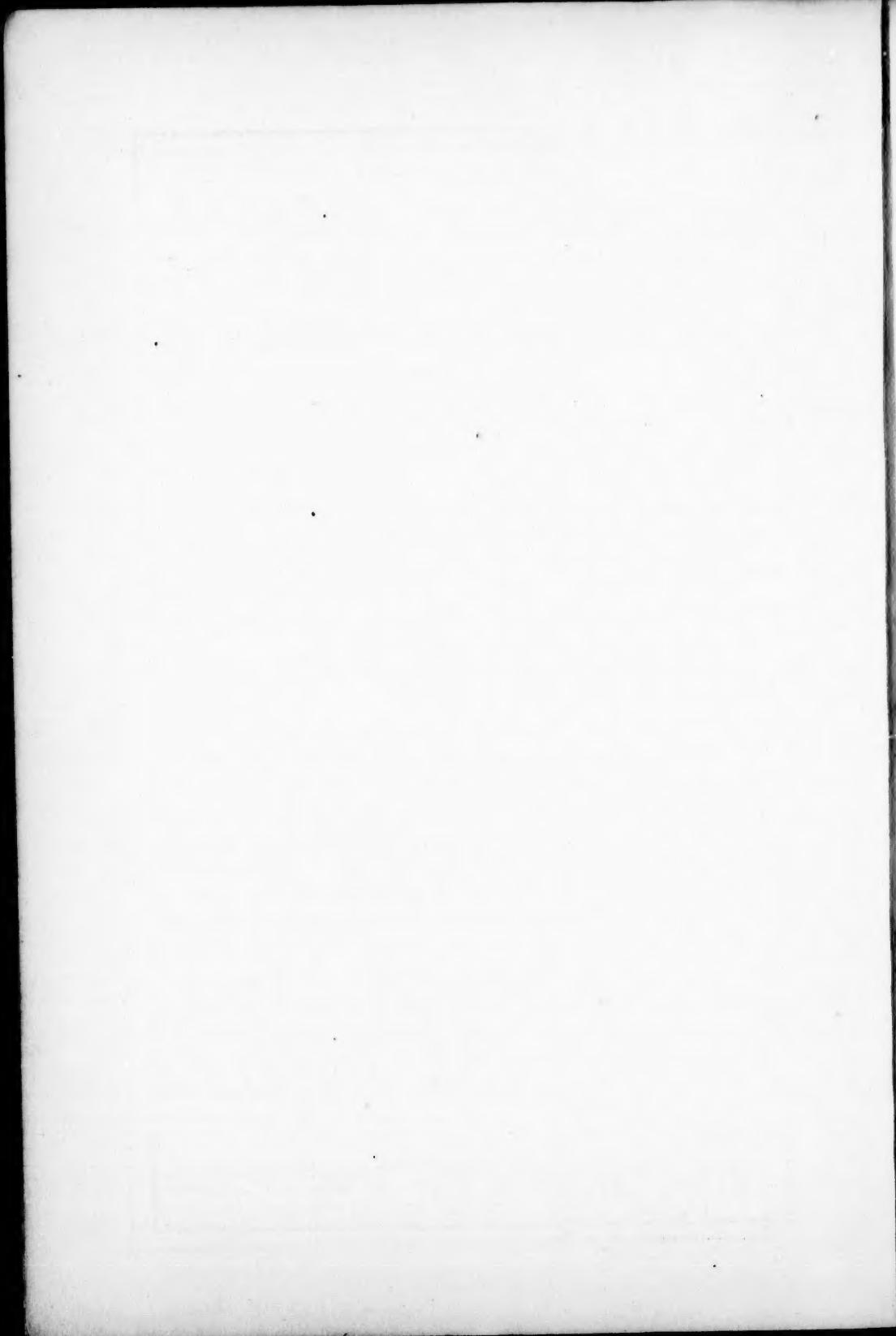
The McGill Normal School is affiliated to the McGill University, and has been in operation for 12 years. It is under the control of the Superintendent of Education and the Corporation of the University, and is intended especially for Protestant Teachers.

The Jacques Cartier Normal School is under the control of the Superintendent of Public Instruction for the Province of Quebec, and is intended for the training of Teachers for the Roman Catholic population of the old districts of St. Francis, Montreal, and Ottawa, of the City of Three Rivers, and of that part of the District of Three Rivers situated at the west side of that city.

There is also at Quebec, a School known as "Laval Normal School."

At a meeting of the Council of Public Instruction held on the 13th November, 1860, the Superintendent laid before the Council a letter from His Excellency the Governor-General, informing him of a liberal gift made by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, of a sum of \$800 for prizes to be given in the Lower Canada Normal Schools. The Council passed the following resolutions:—

1. *Resolved*.—That this Council acknowledges with deep gratitude the liberality which His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales has been pleased to extend to the Normal Schools of Lower Canada, in placing



NORMAL SCHOOL MEDAL.

a sum of two hundred pounds in the hands of His Excellency the Governor-General, to be distributed as prizes in these schools.

2. *Resolved*.—That it is the opinion of the Council that this sum should be permanently invested, so as to form with the interest a prize in each school, to be called, "*The Prince of Wales' Prize*."

3. *Resolved*.—That this prize should be equal in amount to one-third of the interest on said sum, for each school, to be paid to the most successful competitor at the examination for Model School diplomas; provided always that for moral conduct and application to study he shall have been set down as entitled to the highest grade of merit, in both Semi-Annual "Reports of Progress;" and also entitled to the highest grade of excellence, for the following branches, in the last "Report of Progress:" "Religious Instruction, Writing, Reading, Grammar, and Spelling in his vernacular idiom, Arithmetic, Book-keeping, Geography, History of Canada, the Art of Teaching, and Teaching in Model Schools." He should also be classed by said Reports at least in the second grade of excellence, for all other branches, with the exception of "Gymnastics, Drawing, and Music, vocal or instrumental," for which this proficiency should not be required of him.

4. *Resolved*.—That if no one pupil fulfil the necessary conditions, the sum accruing to the school for the year should be deposited in a Savings'-Bank by the Superintendent, and when it shall have amounted to one hundred pounds, be placed at interest, together with the original principal, so as to increase the annual prize.

5. *Resolved*.—That the Superintendent should be authorized to cause bronze Medals to be struck, to serve as testimonials to the pupils taking the prize.

In accordance with the last resolution, Hon. Mr. Chauveau (Minister of Education) instructed M. Caqué, (Engraver to the Emperor of France) to prepare dies for such medal. The design chosen was as follows:—

Obv. Bust of Prince of Wales to left. Below the bust in small letters, "CAQUE F. GRAVEUR DE S. M. L'EMPEREUR." Rev. In eleven lines, "EDUARDUS ALBERTUS | PRINCEPS CAMBRIÆ | PROVINCIAM CANADENSEM | FAUSTA PRÆSENTIA HONORATAM | PER LUSTRANS | IN UNAQUAQUE NORMALI SCHOLA | PRÆMIUM IN SINGULOS ANNOS | MUNIFICE INSTITUIT. A.D. MDCCCLX. | IN ..... SCHOLA | ..... MER ET CONS | A.D. 18 ... |